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PRAVDA: CARTER, SEIGNIOUS, DOLE BACK SALT II RATIFICATION

LD211625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Urgent Need"]

[Text] Washington, 17 August--President J. Carter has again pointed to the urgent need for the U.S. Senate to ratify the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II). At a White House meeting with a group of public figures from Florida, he emphasized that rejection of the SALT II treaty would create "tremendous problems" for the United States. This, J. Carter said, would undermine the long historic process of the talks on nuclear arms control, mean the continuation of the uncontrolled arms race and harm the genuine, sincere and constructive dialog between the USSR and the United States.

In an interview in the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL G. Seignious, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has noted the important contribution which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made to the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on SALT II. L.I. Brezhnev and the delegation which he headed, he said, carried out very impressive work culminating in the signing of the SALT II treaty.

Seignious said the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms occupy "a central place in Soviet-American relations." Senate ratification of the SALT II treaty, he emphasized, will serve as a contribution to curbing the arms race, will help prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and will fully accord with the interests of the American people.

Senator R.Dole, an eminent Republican Party figure, has come out in support of the SALT II treaty. Speaking at a press conference, he emphasized that the treaty accords with U.S. national security interests and is of tremendous significance to the future of the United States. According to Dole, the number of the treaty's supporters in the U.S. Senate has now increased substantially, having been promoted by its discussion in committees.

KOMMUNIST REVIEWS GROMYKO BOOK ON FOREIGN POLICY, SALT II

LD211044 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["KOMMUNIST on Soviet-American Understandings"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--"A special responsibility in the world today rests with the Soviet Union and the United States, which can do much to reduce the scope of the threat of a nuclear conflict," KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, says reviewing the book "For the Sake of Triumph of Leninist Foreign Policy" by Andrey Gromyko, the foreign minister of the USSR, issued by Politizdat, the Political Literature Publishing House. "It is but natural, the review says, that attention is being paid to this aspect in many works of Andrey Gromyko's collection. The USSR is in favour of an all round and lasting improvement in Soviet-American relations. There is no doubt that their development of a mutually advantageous and equal basis accords with the interests not only of our two countries but of all peoples.

Of greatest significance in this context was the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna in June. The leaders of the USSR and the United States signed a treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and other connected documents and a joint communique."

Andrey Gromyko's book contains a comprehensive analysis of topical international problems and cardinal questions related to the foreign policy of the CPSU, and generalises the big experience of Soviet foreign policy and diplomacy of our time. The book deals directly with the developments of the last 15 years.

"About 7 years were needed to draft SALT II, the KOMMUNIST goes on to say. The stages, dramatic at times, of this political and diplomatic struggle have already become history. Its tension is conveyed by many pages of the book. It has now become a fact: Common sense prevailed, the work on the SALT II treaty has been successfully completed. A big and important job has been done for the sake of the peoples, of universal peace. After ratification and entry into force of the documents signed in Vienna, their implementation will open up fresh opportunities to end the stockpiling of nuclear missiles, to ensure their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. This will spell continuation of the process of curbing the arms race, stimulating other talks in this field. Apart from the leveling of Soviet-American relations, SALT II will, undoubtedly, make a favourable impact on the entire international climate, too."

SOVIET-U.S. STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA

LD211646 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 21, TASS--A session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opened here today.

The commission is called upon to promote the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty and anti-ballistic missile systems limitation and the interim agreement on some measures pertaining to strategic offensive arms limitation that were concluded between the USSR and the USA on May 26, 1972, as well as the agreement on measures to lessen the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war that was concluded between the two countries in September 30, 1971.

STOCKHOLM SYMPOSIUM'S STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT CITED

LD121742 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, August 12, TASS--"The inter-relationship between natural resources, the environment, population and progress"--such is the central theme of an international symposium held in the Swedish capital. It was attended by functionaries of the secretariat and specialised agencies of the United Nations, scientists from a number of industralised and from developing countries.

Special attention was given to the problems of disarmament. The stockpiling and improvement of nuclear weapons, it was noted, constitute a direct threat to man's existence. Symposium participants underlined the need to deepen international detente and avert nuclear war.

"Measures in the field of disarmament", says a statement adopted by the symposium, "are of decisive importance for improving living conditions, accelerating economic and social progress in developing countries, for establishing a system of international relations based on equality and justness."

SHISHLIN COMMENTS ON RECENT MEETINGS IN CRIMEA

LD211836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1140 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin: "The Crimea Meetings--An Important Stage on the Way to Further Strengthening the Cooperation of the Fraternal Countries"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The traditional meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of a number of fraternal parties and countries held in the Crimea in July and August have long been a good tradition in the mutual relations between our party and the communist and worker parties of the socialist countries at the highest political level. But as you yourselves understand, the word traditional, though correct, does not express the content--and the richness of the content--of the meetings held in the Crimea.

In the Crimea, it was the most important and vital problems which were discussed, those of decisive importance for the future of the socialist states. These are all the more important because the socialist countries will shortly enter--and some have already entered--the precongress period, when another round of congresses of communist and worker parties will take place and when the basic pointers [vekha] for the future economic and social-political development of these states will be defined.

With what economic, political and other goods [bagazh] have the socialist countries arrived at this period and what sets the 1979 Crimea meetings apart from others? Without doubt, we are right to state that the communist and worker parties of the socialist countries, having set forth broad programs of social-economic development at past congresses, have managed to mobilize working people to implement these programs and have in the course of 3 or 4 years made a significant step forward in their development. The rates of growth of the socialist countries are not identical but are evaluated according to the conditions in one or another country; one can come across figures for growth of 4 or 5 percent, or 7, or 10, or even 11 percent. But it is not a matter of these differences alone, as much as the fact that all the socialist countries are on the way up, and this is indisputably a very important achievement, it is all the more important because against the background of the current state of world economic competition, the socialist countries have to face up to certain problems.

A new wave of crisis phenomena is quite clearly rolling over the capitalist world, and, as you will remember, this summer there was a conference of the capitalist Big Seven in Tokyo. There were a lot of issues on the agenda of the Tokyo meeting, but question number one was: how to maintain and consolidate the level of oil consumption of the main capitalist states? Here they were guided not by the highest level, but by the 1978 level--with the exception of Canada and Japan, which import more oil and which are more dependent on oil imports than those capitalist states which were also represented at the conference table in Tokyo.

The socialist world, while free of the problems which are confronting the capitalist world, is at the same time far from being insulated from the influence of world economic competition, and when vital problems of economic development were discussed in the Crimea, as is clear from the CPSU Central Committee report published in the central press, this problem was indisputably considered, too: the problem of maintaining the high level of oil consumption and oil products and of developing the energy capacities of the socialist world.

The outline for the resolution of this problem was drawn up extremely clearly. It means both a broad program of construction of atomic power stations and a unification of the socialist countries' resources in the interests of using the most modern technology in processing traditional energy sources, and such projects as the giant gas pipeline from the Orenburg deposits to the western borders of the USSR, called Soyuz, which has already been implemented, and many other large programs which are already virtually in operation. Moreover, the socialist countries arrived at the Crimea meetings and talks having already drafted long-term target programs of cooperation which, in essence, embrace all the key spheres of material production. These are programs dealing with fuel, power and raw materials, programs dealing with machine building, programs for the development of consumer goods, programs dealing with agricultural produce and programs dealing with transport. These programs are now developing into specific agreements, and work to realize these agreements will evidently take up the coming decade. What will be the result of these programs? In fact, there will be one result: satisfaction of the rational needs of the socialist states for all kinds of production, which is just what these programs are aimed at.

Thus the socialist countries are approaching the congresses of the ruling communist and worker parties having first and foremost practically and successfully fulfilled the 5-year plans set forth, and also with clear prospects for the future, including in energy. It is thought that on account of cooperation with the Soviet Union alone, the energy supply of the socialist countries will increase by approximately 20 percent in the coming 5-year period as compared with the past 5-year period; this is without taking into account the greater use by the socialist states of their own energy resources.

In the Crimea, as is known, alongside questions connected with the building of socialism and communism, with the coordination of actions in these directions and with provisions for broad cooperation among the socialist states in economic construction, there was descussion--extremely wide-ranging discussion--of questions of international politics.

Here, of course, the most diverse aspects of modern-day international affairs were touched on. But special attention, as is clear from the report published in our central papers, was devoted to problems connected with disarmament: to be more precise, to problems connected with halting the arms race, curbing this race.

A major step in this direction was represented by the conclusion of the agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. This agreement--commonly known as the SALT II treaty--has, as is known, not yet come into force. But the very fact of its having been signed is unquestionably very important and it is of great value that all the socialist countries, all the leaders of the fraternal countries with whom Comrade Brezhnev conversed in the Crimea, unanimously support this agreement and within the bonds of what is possible are speaking out strongly for it to be brought into force.

But--and this goes without saying-- limitation of strategic offensive weapons is far from being the only direction in which the struggle to lift the burden of military spending from mankind is being fought. Talks are going on in Vienna on limiting armed forces and weapons in central Europe, and there is Geneva, the seat of the Disarmament Committee, where quite interesting topical problems connected with halting the arms race are under discussion. There are other talks, too, also connected in one way or another with this issue.

While noting that, on the whole, conditions in the world political climate are reaching the point where a change of direction will finally be made--from talks about disarmament to real disarmament--we should nevertheless see that in reality the situation is not a simple one. Let's take a look. If we look closely, for instance, at the U.S. Senate's debate on the SALT II treaty, then, in general, it passed off with a noticeable bias in favor of those who are for the approval of the treaty, for its being brought into force.

At the same time however, a curious picture can be seen in Europe. In essence, all the European capitalist states welcome this treaty and favor it. But they say at the same time that it is essential for Europe to equip itself with modern U.S. medium-range weapons, weapons for what is called the grey area. This question is being debated quite actively in NATO circles, and it is being assumed that it will be put forward for discussion at a NATO Council session at the end of the year. It therefore turns out that while we are shedding a certain load of military expenditure, certain politicians in Europe want to fill this gap with new kinds of weapons, including those having monstrous destructive effects. This, of course, is a very serious thing, and it is not a case of just small change that is being spent, or of mere trifling amounts in terms of the burden on the shoulders of the peoples who bear the cost of this military expenditure. Yet in the political sense, it is quite clear that this is far from the best way of preparing for the third round of talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons, in which new types of weapons are due to be included and new participants are due to be involved. For the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and weapons in central Europe, these tendencies toward equipping European states with new weapons can, of course, have only a negative effect.

The merging of political detente with military detente is possible only if all the parties involved, all the countries, move in that direction. The route to this has been quite well mapped out. It is mapped out in such purely political documents as the Helsinki Final Act, and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--and this is of great value--confirmed in the Crimea that they are for the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act being implemented to their full extent. There exists, in effect, an example of action directed to that end: the action of the Soviet Union and other European socialist states, which confirmed in the Crimea their unshakable adherence to the policy of freeing Europe from the burden of military spending, the policy of curtailing the arms race.

Yet it seems, comrades, that in all the numerous commentaries on the subject of Leonid Ilich's Crimean meetings with leaders of fraternal parties and countries, commentators sometimes possibly have not paid sufficient attention in their reading of the sparse [skupoy] reports on the meetings, which enshrined very important ideas and very important ideas and very important thoughts. In particular, the idea of an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada was put forward by the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact participating countries. The Warsaw Pact countries propose devoting this conference to extending measures for trust in Europe, in order to reduce military confrontation in Europe and weaken military confrontation, which in point of fact has become characteristic of the two groupings which exist here.

For this reason, the idea of an all-European conference put forward by the socialist states, which would devote main attention to the interests of military detente, would in no way be contradictory to the Madrid meeting of representatives of states which took part in the all-European conference in Helsinki, which is planned for 1980. These two international forums quite clearly pursue one and the same line. Military equilibrium in Europe is a reality, and the conditions effectively exist for the step-by-step lowering in Europe both of numbers of armed forces and of the level of armaments of the two groups confronting each other here. The gain from this will, of course, be great and important.

It is extremely important that in the Crimea the unfaltering solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist states with the ideas of international solidarity with peoples who fall victim to expansionist, hegemonistic pressure was underlined in a most pointed and principled way.

Quite rightly, (?a) document of the CPSU Central Committee points to the danger of a continuation of Beijing's expansionist policy, and the Soviet Union's reaffirmed solidarity with the struggle of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in defense of the sovereign rights of these states to be independent and to freely choose their path for the future rings out with great authority.

The socialist countries are bound to a great deal by their solidarity and by their interaction and their close mutual links. It is absolutely right to apply this in such enormous tasks of building socialism and communism as those on which they are engaged. This is also right on the international level, on which they are treading the difficult but only true path--the path to peace--together.

The results of the Crimean meetings and the conversations which Comrade Brezhnev held with a series of fraternal parties and countries--to which must be added the pre-Crimean meetings of the talks held by Comrade Brezhnev with Comrade Kadar and other Hungarian leaders--taken together form a basis for the further development of cooperation and interaction among the socialist countries in all the most important areas of life and politics of the new society.

EXPERTS DISCUSS CONTRADICTIONS UNDER SOCIALISM

LD220835 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Doctor of Legal Sciences Yu. Livshits and Candidate of Historical Sciences I. Yanovskiy article under the rubric "Political Conversations": "The Socialist Way of Life: Problems of Development"]

[Excerpt] The source of the dynamism of our way of life lies in the contradictory nature of life processes, the struggle of the new with the old, the overcoming of conservative principles and the establishment of the progressive principles of our way of life.

You encounter claims that changes in the socialist way of life and in the way of life of socialist society are not the same thing. At first glance it may seem that this is the cause. For not all people living in a socialist society act as exponents of progressive ideology and morality or serve as models of behavior in production and everyday life; that is, not all people are the embodiment of the progressive way of life. Consequently there is apparently a basis for the operation of two concepts: "The socialist way of life" reflects the historic achievements of socialism while "the way of life of socialist society" also includes the negative aspects--vestiges of the past hostile to socialism.

However, this description places individual deviations from the way of life on the same level as the social nature of the socialist way of life as a social phenomenon, which is methodologically erroneous. Moreover, to declare all negative phenomena uncharacteristic of the socialist way of life is to idealize the socialist way of life and place it outside the framework of reality and thus lose the opportunity of soberly evaluating the level of social development achieved.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Educational Work" speaks of the need to overcome the persisting fear of raising urgent questions of our social life for discussion and the tendency to smooth things over. It is wrong to avoid unresolved problems and critical questions and to remain silent about shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, theoretical notions of the socialist way of life must not lose touch with reality. The concept of the socialist way of life does not need to be freed from life's contradictions.

Here it is impossible not to recall V.I. Lenin's thought that "antagonism and contradiction are by no means the same thing. The former will disappear while the second will remain under socialism."

The contradictions of the socialist way of life and the social conditions acting on it are extremely diverse. If we were faced with the task of describing them in detail and in a comprehensive manner, an extremely ramified classification would result built on the basis of many criteria (for example the contradictions between standards of way of life, spheres and types of activity and so forth). But at this time, it is primarily necessary to note the main point relating to the essence of the question being examined--the social nature of these contradictions.

We must see the distinct difference between two types of contradiction.

First, there are those sources of the development and improvement of the way of life, each of which carries within itself a positive social charge but which, in combination with other phenomena, forms a real, vital contradiction. This kind of contradiction is resolved not be eliminating one of its aspects but by bringing these aspects into a state of unity on a new qualitative level. Let us explain this with an example.

It is well known that the professional activity of people, especially in industry, increasingly embodies scientific and technical progress. Computers and automated production are becoming the scientific and technical symbol of our time. The direct social consequence of this is a rise in the general educational and skill levels of working people in different categories, and primarily the workers. The rise in general education is not only a natural process but increasingly a directed one. The specific purposeful activity of the socialist state exerts an influence here to a significant degree. The new USSR Constitution secured the principle of compulsory secondary education.

However, there still exists a contradiction between the unevenly changing structure of jobs and the dynamics of the rise in the workers' educational and professional level. On the one hand, by no means all jobs linked with the new content of labor are filled by people possessing the necessary knowledge and qualifications, while on the other hand, in some places jobs not requiring high qualifications are filled by workers with higher training qualifications. Sociological studies conducted at a number of machine building enterprises established that workers with a higher educational level are more demanding toward various aspects of the labor conditions--independence in work, variety and everyday conditions in production--than workers with a low educational level. Thus, on average, workers who have completed 8.8 grades are satisfied with the degree of independence in their work while those who have completed 9.2 are dissatisfied. It is known that the possibility of making all types of labor highly meaningful in the near future is not yet perceptible. Resolving this kind of contradiction by artifically holding back the growth of education would be fundamentally erroneous since education is an important factor in man's all-round development and consequently possesses a great humanitarian value in itself. It has to be believed that the rational utilization of manpower, taking both economic and psychological factors into consideration, would help to overcome this contradiction and thus improve an important sphere of the socialist way of life.

The development of the socialist way of life also demands the resolution of a contradiction of another type. One aspect of such contradictions is the progressive trends in social life and another is the various kinds of negative phenomena. "The higher our society rises in its development," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, "the more intolerable will deviations from socialist norms of morality become. Money-grubbing, private-ownership tendencies, hooliganism, bureaucracy and indifference toward the individual contradict the very essence of our system. In combatting such phenomena it is essential to make full use of the opinion of the labor collective, press criticism, methods of persuasion and the force of the law--all the means at our disposal." It is understandable that without the solution of this group of problems it is impossible to create a more perfect way of life.

Contradictions do not become a source of development in themselves: This occurs in the process of resolving and overcoming them. Interwoven in the fabric of everyday human relations, they demand the strengthening of the scientific principles of directing the socialist way of life. No less important is an active life stance and personal participation by each person in the development of the values of the socialist way of life.

SOVIET OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CEMA-EEC

LD212304 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Follows the statement made by Professor Margarita Maksimova in a TASS interview:

Question: Talks are known to be conducted for a number of years on the initiative of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with the European Economic Community on concluding a so-called framework agreement on the fundamentals of their mutual relations. They were also touched upon at the recent 11th World Congress in Moscow of the International Political Science Association, in which you also took part. What are, in your view, prospects for such mutual relations?

Answer: Rather broad, as they are the two biggest economic organizations, one of which--CMEA--incorporates ten socialist countries with a total population of nearly 435 million, and another--EEC--nine capitalist countries, with a total population of 260 million. The CMEA member-countries account for more than a third of the world's industrial output; the EEC countries for 17 percent.

But the point at issue is not only the potential of the two groups of states. It is also important to reckon with the new trends that are characteristic for economic relations between these two states. They are first and foremost a dynamic and broad development of mutual economic ties between the two countries incorporated in the organization. I shall cite a number of figures. Over the period of from 1970 to 1978, the trade of the CMEA member countries with the EEC countries grew from 8.9 billion to reach 33 billion dollars, i.e. more than 3.7 fold. The number of agreements on industrial and scientific-technical cooperation of the CMEA countries with the EEC member-countries has reached 1,300. Among them are 60 unique large-scale projects implemented by the USSR jointly with Western firms and worth several billion dollars. It is also characteristic that in the seventies formed a new, in essence, international legal machinery of bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist countries of Europe. The point at issue are long-term interstate agreements on economic cooperation, and creating a whole system of institutions--intergovernmental commissions and working groups, mutual representation of firms, banks, and economic organizations in the partner countries.

Speaking of the future it can be said in all confidence that the significance of economic ties between the CMEA and EEC countries will grow. Effective in this direction will be such long-term factors as the mutually complementary nature of the economy of both groups of states, the growing role of science-based industries and stemming from this fact need for far-reaching technological and production cooperation.

It is needless to prove that in these conditions the establishment of official business relations between CMEA and EEC could contribute towards the development of economic cooperation in Europe. It can be said most definitely that an agreement between CMEA and EEC, if it provided for the regulation of trade economic relations between the participating countries of the two organizations and the mutual granting of the most favoured-nation treatment as well as cooperation in such fields as standardization, statistics, economic forecasting, environmental protection and information could be a serious added impulse to a further development of economic ties of the countries concerned. There is no doubt that cooperation between CMEA and the EEC could play its role also in resolving a number of global problems of the present--energy, raw material, environmental protection and a number of others.

Question: Among the arguments put forward in the West against the establishment of contractural relations between CMEA and EEC main emphasis is laid on the distinctions between the two organizations. This was apparently a subject of discussion also at the recent congress. What could you say on this score?

Answer: Yes, there are, of course, distinctions, and rather essential ones. The ultimate objectives of these organizations, the machinery and methods of their activities, their political-legal structure, the principles of relations between the member countries, the social and economic consequences of the functioning of the organizations are profoundly different. And there is nothing unnatural about it. This situation mirrors the realities of the existence in the world of two systems of states with different social order. The question is different; whether such distinctions are an unsurmountable barrier in the way of cooperation between CMEA and EEC?

We are profoundly convinced that they are not. It is well-known that there are profound differences in the principles and mechanisms of economic management, in the structure of the administration in the European socialist and capitalist countries. But they are in no way an obstacle for broad mutually beneficial cooperation between them.

Speaking in more specific terms about such a field, for example, as the right to establish contractual relations, contrary to the claims often made in the West, CMEA has full powers of this kind. Suffice it to say that on the strength of its charter, it maintains official relations with more than 60 international economic and scientific-technical organizations as well as with a number of countries.

As far as the distinctions in the competence between CMEA and the EEC on questions of state policy are concerned, and this is posed for one of the main obstacles in the way of establishment of relations between them, such distinctions exist. It would be more correct to say that they are rather functional distinctions. The EEC has supranational functions in the field of trade. The CMEA has neither supranational bodies nor supranational functions. This, nevertheless, does not prevent the council together with the CMEA member countries from resolving problems in any field including, such as production cooperation, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation that are not in the competence of the EEC. CMEA has great opportunities and rights to coordinate its economic relations, and in the first place for eliminating discrimination in that field.

Considering these circumstances, the 33rd meeting of the CMEA session has again reaffirmed the readiness of CMEA and the CMEA member countries to conclude an agreement with EEC and the EEC member-countries on the basis, naturally, of equality of the sides, and in the interests of All-European cooperation. This proposal contains a possibility of a settlement of relations at various levels with due regard for the interests both of the two organizations and of all the countries participating in them.

But definite circles in the CMEA member-countries are apparently not interested in it. They are striving under different pretexts to preventing such an agreement and relations and use relations of the EEC with the socialist countries as some means of contraposing some CMEA member-countries against the others. It is hardly worth proving that it meets neither the interests of the all-European cooperation, nor the national interests of all European states.

Question: What in your opinion could be the foreign policy consequences of an agreement between CMEA and the EEC?

Answer: I believe most positive. Such an act would in full measure accord with the course for international detente and for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between states. Trade, industrial, scientific-technical ties and economic cooperation are in the broadest sense of the word a sort of a material basis of detente, the policy of peaceful coexistence of states of different systems. I would like to recall that the Final Act of the Helsinki conference not only pointed to the primary role of economic cooperation between states, but also stressed the significance of multilateral inter-governmental and other agreements for the development of trade, for economic and social progress in Europe and the world as a whole. An agreement between CMEA and the EEC could be an important link in the practical implementation of the Helsinki accord, development of cooperation between states and strengthening international security

GIEREK TELLS SCHMIDT BREZHNEV HEALTH IMPROVED

LD211526 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev has recovered from his serious bouts of ill-health, and will retain his leadership posts for the foreseable future. It is learned that this impression was conveyed to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt by Polish party leader Edward Gierek during their meeting on the Hel Peninsula last week.

Gierek, who recently met Brezhnev in the Soviet Union, is also said to have reported signs of changes within the Soviet leadership preceding a later power change. It was further learned that Gierek did not predict any conceivable successor to Brezhnev, nor did he speak of any possible effects of a leadership change in Moscow on Soviet politics.

BARATOV COMMENTS ON GOALS OF NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD202248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1713 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

One of the main points on the agenda of the sixth conference of heads of states and governments of the nonalined countries, to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September, is the question of strengthening peace and security and limiting the imperialist presence in Asia and Africa, particularly in the Indian Ocean.

The question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has long interested the nonalined countries and has always been on the agenda of the nonalined movement's summit conference. This is understandable since it was the nonalined countries which initiated the creation of nuclear-free zones in Asia and Africa. In 1964, at the second conference of nonalined countries in Cairo, Sri Lanka proposed extending the concept of creating nuclear-free zones to the oceans, and particularly to the Indian Ocean and southern Atlantic.

Later this idea underwent a qualitative change and was replaced by a wider concept--the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union's principled position on this question was set out by Leonid Brezhnev, who said at the 25th CPSU Congress: More and more initiatives are coming from a number of countries, urging that the Indian Ocean area not become an arena for various powers to set up military bases. We sympathize with these suggestions. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have never had and do not have the intention of building bases in the Indian Ocean. And we call on the United States to adopt the same position.

In the 3 years which have elapsed since the last, fifth conference of nonalined countries in Colombo, there have been many positive changes in the Indian Ocean zone--the CENTO and SEATO military blocs have collapsed, and the shah's regime in Iran, so long a prop for American imperialism in the Middle East, has fallen.

But at the same time the imperialist states have not ceased, and still do not cease, their attempts to strengthen their position in the Indian Ocean and have not abandoned plans for forming new military-political groupings. The military alliance of the United States, Israel and Egypt is a clear threat to peace. In the South Atlantic NATO strategists plan to create a SATO [South Atlantic Treaty Organization] military bloc with the participation of the Republic of South Africa and reactionary regimes in Latin America. In Africa the forces of imperialism are preparing a new gendarme in the form of the "inter-African intervention forces."

The building of a U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, where there are at present more than 1,000 U.S. troops, completes the creation of a semicircle of military bases, including the American bases on Okinawa and the Philippines, in Micronesia and the Republic of South Africa's bases in Simonstown and Silvermine. Diego Garcia Island, in the center of the Indian Ocean, is to become a support point for the 5th fleet which the United States is now setting up, whose operational area will be the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf.

The hegemonistic plans of the Beijing leaders, who look on the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia as a sphere of Chinese expansion, fit in with the imperialist strategy of the United States in these areas.

So it is no coincidence that Beijing, while in words proclaiming its devotion to the ideals of the nonalined movement, in fact opposes the liquidation of military bases--one of the main tasks of the nonalined movement. The Chinese leaders, for instance, urge the retention of the U.S. bases on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere. But China utterly discredited itself in the eyes of the nonalined movement by its aggression against Vietnam.

Beijing's hegemonistic and expansionist aims and the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean are seen by the peoples of this region as a direct threat to their independence and security. This is why the countries of Asia and Africa are more and more persistently seeking opportunities for safeguarding peace and security in the area. And in this connection the coming meeting in Havana should serve the cause of consolidating the nonalined forces in their struggle for the propagation of the process of detente to all regions of the globe, for progress, for peace and for understanding between peoples.

COMMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

LD212050 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Two prominent international forums have opened recently, the Pacific science congress and the UN conference on science and technology. Viktor Glazunov comments:

Relaxation of tension and cooperation go hand in hand. The reducing of tension promotes normal ties between nations, increases an atmosphere of mutual trust between them which in turn established favorable conditions for international cooperation. For instance since 1970 the exchange of goods between the Western countries and the socialist economic community has increased four times. The relaxation of tensions has also brought about the practice of signing long-term cooperation programs, involving 10, 15 and even 25 years. As for the economic effects it has been calculated that cooperation with the Soviet Union alone provides jobs for at least 1 million in the West. We also benefit from this cooperation, of course.

President Leonid Brezhnev has said one of the typical features of our time is the growing use of international labor division that promotes the progress of every nation, irrespective of its wealth and its level of economic development. But in order to use international labor division to full extent it is necessary to put an end to discrimination and inequality in relations between different nations.

The motto of the Pacific science conference (?for one) is natural resources of the Pacific for the benefit of mankind. Geneva this November will be the site of a European environmental conference initiated by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union suggests that European energy problems be also discussed (?again) and the developing nations can contribute to the solution of this problem. However, there are more acute problems, namely, the struggle against hunger and disease. This (?is a) legacy of the colonial past of many Asian and African countries. A prime duty of the former colonialists is to compensate the damage they caused in those countries. However, it is the duty of all nations too. The Soviet Union, for one, makes a big contribution to the progress of the developing countries' economy and its stands for expanding aid to them on an international scale. The Soviet Union suggests that the big states reduce their military spending and give a part of the released funds to the developing countries' needs, and the more successful the military relaxation of tension the more tangible the aid to the developing world will be.

UN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT TALKS START IN VIENNA

LD201216 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 20, TASS--A U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development has opened in Stadthalle here. The forum is attended by over 4,000 representatives from about 150 countries. They are to discuss problems relating to the development of international cooperation in science and technology for the social and economic development of states, the developing countries, in particular.

The conference was addressed by Austrian Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Soviet Delegate's Address

LD212134 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, August 21, TASS--The U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development is continuing in Vienna's Stadthalle. More than 4,000 representatives of nearly 150 countries are attending this broad forum.

The conference is discussing questions in connection with expanding international cooperation in the field of science and technology for the socio-economic development of states, in the first place of the developing countries.

Addressing the plenary meeting today, Dzhermen Gvishiani, head of the Soviet delegation, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, pointed out that the conference is discussing in the first place problems in connection with preventing a threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and developing international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The objective of the conference, the Soviet representative went on to say, is to contribute to finding out the causes which have resulted in a serious aggravation of global problems. It is also called upon to point out the trends of scientific-technical cooperation conducive to the resolution of these problems. In this connection pressing necessity arises of drawing up and implementing long-term strategy by the countries concerned.

JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN TASHKENT 3-9 SEPTEMBER

LD171806 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The role of mass media in social development of mankind and in international relations will be discussed by the participants in an international seminar of journalists to be held in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, on September 3-9.

The seminar will be held by the USSR UNESCO Commission and the Union of Soviet Journalists. Prominent mass media workers from 52 countries--mainly developing--expressed their desire to come for the seminar. These are directors of news agencies, information ministers, newspaper editors, representatives of radio and television services, heads of schools and journalism faculties. They will exchange experience of establishing national information systems and training journalists.

Taking part in the Tashkent seminar will be top officials of international journalist organizations and also American and West European mass media specialists.

"The question of the role the mass media is bound to play in the life of mankind has been heatedly discussed in the recent years at international meetings of journalists, at the United Nations and UNESCO, in the nonalignment movement, a TASS correspondent has been told by Yuriy Kashlev, executive secretary of the USSR UNESCO Commission. This has been prompted by the vigorous socio-political processes taking place in the world, the involvement of scores of young independent states into the sphere of international relations, the rapid scientific-technological progress. On earth there are now 25,000 radio stations and about 1,000 million radio sets, 400 million T.V. sets, 8,000 daily newspapers".

"All this impelled international organizations, primarily UNESCO, to start studying the experience of different countries in using mass media. UNESCO supported the proposal of Soviet journalists to hold an international seminar, devoted to this topic, in the USSR".

Soviet Uzbekistan, Yuriy Kashlev said, once a backward area, with 98 per cent of the population illiterate and with no mass media to speak of, in the years of Soviet power became a republic with developed economy and high culture. Published in Uzbekistan now are more than 250 newspapers and 140 journals. Practically every family now has radio and television. Uzbekistan is second to none in the world for a number of indices in the sphere of mass media and mass culture.

Uzbek journalists will be glad to show to their foreign colleagues their accomplishments to share experience with them. The participants in the seminar will go to editorial offices of newspapers, publishing houses, the television centre, Tashkent University, will visit Samarkand, the most ancient town of Central Asia. The hope is, Yuriy Kashlev said, that this experience will be valuable for journalists from developing countries. As to Uzbek hospitality, it is world-wide known.

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS AGGRAVATE ENERGY CRISIS

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--"The inter-continental activities of trans-national corporations which are after their profits only have become one of the main sources of heightened chaos in inter-capitalist economic relations. The transnational corporations played the determinant role also in the development of the current energy crisis," V. Nekrasov writes in PRAVDA.

There is no doubt that the world oil production now makes it possible to meet the demand. But between oil-producing states and liquid fuel buyers there are go-betweens--oil monopolies, these typical representatives of trans-national corporations interested in using any difficulties in the sphere of energy to inflate prices and to get additional profits. They bear the main responsibility for the bouts of "gasoline hunger", shortages of fuel and nervousness in public circles.

The actions of trans-national oil corporations lead to another aggravation of the crisis phenomena in the capitalist world, leading to higher prices and bigger unemployment, striking blows on the unsteady equilibrium which has been witnessed in the monetary sphere in the recent months. It is through their guilt that the energy crisis became problem number one for the capitalists' economy which is already in a difficult position.

Leaders of capitalist countries, obviously dramatizing the oil crisis, the author points out, are seeking, cost what it may, to promote better coordination of their policies. But, as is shown by life, they seek to act collectively by no means towards curbing oil monopolies, but in order to make it easier for themselves to impose new privations upon the working people. The ruling circles of leading Western powers are orienting themselves collectively to such a reconstruction of the economy, through joint efforts, which would primarily ensure the interests of big capital.

Western countries use the oil crisis also as a pretext for a counter-offensive against peoples of developing countries. Fanning up a noisy campaign around the rise in prices of oil, they seek to make oil producing countries as a "scapegoat." A convincing example of that is a conference of leaders of seven biggest capitalist countries in Tokyo, where discussed, among other things, was a possibility to dictate to OPEC the terms of trade in oil, advantageous to the monopoly capital.

But, the parties to the conference took practical steps that would curb though to some extent the arbitrary rule of transnational oil monopolies and would thereby help improve the situation on the market.

"There is every ground to believe that the programmes, elaborated in Tokyo, will prove to be as inefficient as the so-far-made attempts to overcome the crisis of the capitalist economy with the help of inter-imperialist agreements", the author writes.

NEW BOOK ON WESTERN SUBVERSION REVIEWED

LD210835 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[V. Pigalev book review: "The Facts Exposed"]

[Text] "--All rise, the court is in session!"

"These words are spoken in all languages and are known to all peoples. But in the capitalist world it is not those who should be placed in the dock who are found there. There they convict fighters for true human rights, there they pass guilty verdicts on people with progressive views, there anyone who, for example, thinks that it is not becoming for American authorities and leaders of other bourgeois states to pose as defenders of human rights abroad while at home they trample on these rights more and more unceremoniously and blatantly, can at any moment be thrown behind bars and convicted of 'subversive activity.'"

This is how the recently published book entitled "Behind the Scenes of Subversion" [Za Kulisami Diversiy] begins. Its authors are Vadim Kassis, Leonid Kolosov and Mikhail Mikhaylov.

It contains no secondary theme. Everything is subordinate to the main theme: Illustrating and exposing the diverse methods of imperialist reaction and the intelligence and subversive services and exposing and provocative campaigns and "psychological warfare" being waged against the socialist countries and the world's progressive forces by certain circles in the West. The material in the book is crammed with vital facts, reliable documents and testimonial evidence and convincingly proves that imperialist reaction's devices and methods are far from homogenous.

"Traditional" espionage and subversion of democratic organizations from within is practised with the aid of infiltrated agents, and political assassinations are organized. Religious sects, secret societies and organizations and doctrinaire [talmudicheskiy] precepts and mystical theories are used for subversive ends.

Tactics of "psychological warfare" involving the use of so-called "dissidence" and archaic freemasonry, which supposedly has nothing in common with politics, are by no means new inventions by our ideological opponents.

Let us recall for example the top-secret plan codenamed "Dropshot" elaborated in 1949 on the instructions of President Harry S. Truman. This was a plan for military operations using nuclear weapons, a plan to capture the USSR. The start of military operations was planned for 1 January 1957. Great attention was devoted to the "preparatory stage." The documents stated that "psychological warfare is an extremely important weapon to promote dissidence and treachery among the Soviet people;" this psychological warfare will "undermine their morale, sow unrest and create disorganization in the country.... Extensive psychological warfare is one of the most important tasks for the United States." These cynical aggressive plans were duplicated in the secret directive SNB-68. It stressed that together with military preparations it is essential to "sow the seeds of destruction within the Soviet system in order to force the Kremlin to at least change its policy....

It was said, as we see clearly, cynically and without any ostentatious pacifism.

The subversive services are arming themselves with increasingly sophisticated methods. It seems to them that they can aim at young people unversed in politics, the new generation of Soviet people, who according to the hasty conclusions of Western Sovietologists are "infected by materialism and are enraptured by the standard of living in the West and particularly in the United States," are more cosmopolitan and less revolutionary in their attitudes than their fathers and are therefore inclined to call into question the ideals proclaimed by communists and constitute "favorable material" for ideological indoctrination in a pro-Western spirit.

Futile hopes. What a waste of effort! But we will not disregard the fact that disinformation and lies are nevertheless capable of poisoning the hearts of people who are badly informed and inexperienced in politics. An in this sense "Behind the Scenes of Subversion" and the numerous irrefutable facts contained in it are extremely useful and instructive.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION

Role of Israel 'Exposed'

LD211605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov report: "After Young's Resignation"]

[Text] New York, 18 August--The repercussions from the unexpected resignation of Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who held a cabinet-level post, are increasing.

This resignation has presented the unseemly role of Israel and the Zionist lobby in the United States which are trying to dictate U.S. policy. People here like to philosophize on the significance of U.S. military might as a factor determining U.S. political influence; but the present incident confirms yet again that the weakening of U.S. positions in the world is a natural process caused to a considerable extent by Washington's attempts to rely on bankrupt regimes like the dictatorships of Somoza and the shah of Iran, or on Israel.

The attacks on A. Young attest that Israel has no scruples about its choice of means, utilizing in the United States both its own spies and the driving belts of the press. Israeli agents operate freely in the United States. According to the newspaper the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, the details of the meeting between A. Young and At-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations--the meeting which angered Israel and led to the resignation of the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations--became known to Tel Aviv and its spies. The Palestinian diplomat was being tailed and the apartment of the Kuwaiti ambassador, where the meeting took place, was bugged. Despite an official denial, high-ranking representatives of the U.S. special services confirmed that Israeli intelligence is manifesting "exceptional activity," the New York TIMES writes.

The concession to the Zionist lobby, incited by Tel Aviv, has led to a sharpening of tension between black organizations and Zionists in the United States. J. Jackson, eminent black civil rights figure, stated that colored Americans, as well as fighting Ku Klux Klansmen and local Nazis, also have to reckon with the Zionists' anti-Negro position.

In his first speech after announcing his resignation A. Young labeled incorrectly Washington's policy of trying to pretend that the PLO does not exist and its rejection of contacts with the PLO. In an interview with the Atlanta CONSTITUTION he called for the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the lifting of the trade embargo against Cuba. Young also recalled that the United States is responsible for the sufferings of the millions of Indochina refugees who fell victim to famine as a result of the bombing of the rice-producing regions during the U.S. aggression in Indochina.

Reasons for Young Resignation

LD221013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "A. Young Criticizes"]

[Text] New York, 20 August--A. Young, who has been dismissed as permanent U.S. representative to the United Nations, has criticized Washington's Near East policy aimed at all possible support for the Israeli aggressors.

Speaking in a television interview he stated that the American policy of refusing to talks with PLO representatives is ridiculous, since it only drags out the solution of the Near East problem. A. Young stressed that it is impossible to ignore the PLO, which has the support of the overwhelming majority of countries in the Arab world.

A. Young expressed himself in support of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination--a right which Israel stubbornly refuses to recognize. He also urged a review of American-Israeli relations and criticised U.S. policy for calmly accepting expansionism on the part of Israel, which is occupying a considerable amount of foreign territory. Israel, A. Young stated, is pursuing a stubborn intransigent policy.

At the same time new facts have become publicly known which testify that A. Young was snared by Israeli intelligence, which recorded his conversation with the PLO representative. As the weekly TIME notes, Israeli intelligence operates in the United States as if it is at home and has created a broad spy network in major U.S. cities. Israeli spies operate particularly actively in New York, "keeping representatives of Arab countries under constant surveillance and bugging premises occupied by them."

However paradoxical it may seem, the press notes, the U.S. administration learned of the content of Young's conversation with the PLO representative not from Young himself but from an "urgent top secret" telegram from the Israeli leaders. Fearing that Tel Aviv might regard this meeting between A. Young and Z.L. Tarazi as sanctioned by official Washington, the White House forced Young to resign.

However this probably does not exhaust the reasons for his resignation. It is known that A. Young has more than once thrown Washington into confusion, making statements regarded as "impermissible" from the U.S. administration's viewpoint. In an interview with the newspaper Atlantic CONSTITUTION literally on the eve of this resignation he sharply criticized the administration's foreign policy.

In particular A. Young voiced his agreement with the administration's attitude to Vietnam, stressing that it is essential to establish diplomatic relations with this country immediately; he stated that "he would not dispute" claims that the United States bears the main responsibility for the Southeast Asia refugee problem; he expressed himself in favor of lifting the embargo on U.S. trade with Cuba and criticized the government's plans to increase military spending and create the MX missile system.

Finally, everybody recalls his "misdemeanor" when, at the height of the official propaganda campaign "in defense" of human rights abroad, A. Young, in the past an eminent figure in the Negro movement and an associate of Martin Luther King, stated that in the United States there are "hundreds, maybe thousands of political prisoners." After all this the "unsanctioned" meeting with Z. Tarazi was apparently the last drop which caused Washington's cup of patience to overflow.

A. Young's dismissal is resolutely condemned by the progressive American public. Angela Davis, cochairman of the Alliance Against Racial and Political Repression, made a statement in which she stressed that this step testifies to the "policy of appeasement toward the Israeli aggressors and their Zionist allies in the United States" pursued by the U.S. administration.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON WOLFF-LED U.S. DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Kuznetsov

LD212018 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov received a group of members of the U.S. House of Representatives led by chairman of the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee Lester Wolff currently visiting the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

In the course of the talk were touched upon questions of Soviet-American relations. Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the results of the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and the signing at it of the SALT II treaty opened favourable prospects for an improvement of relations between the two countries, for stepping up efforts for disarmament and strengthening international detente. It is important to make a full use of these possibilities in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and of the entire mankind.

Speaking on the problems of the Asian and Pacific countries, Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union strives to develop with them friendly relations, works for strengthening peace and security in that region.

Lester Wolff expressed profound gratitude for the hospitality and the opportunity given to familiarize himself with the life of the Soviet people. Touching upon the results of his meetings with the Soviet MPs, he said that in spite of the divergence in the evaluation of separate problems, they were a success and will contribute to a strengthening of ties between the parliaments of the two countries.

During the meeting was pointed out a great role, which the supreme legislative bodies of the two countries--the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress--are called upon to play in the constructive development of Soviet-American relations. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 21 August, reporting on the meeting, adds: "In the discussion participated Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other official representatives, and also Garrison, U.S. charge d'affaires in the USSR."]

More on Talks

LD212336 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Soviet and American MPs have discussed at their meeting today questions pertaining to Soviet-American relations, international problems, in particular the situation in the Indian and Pacific oceans. The group of U.S. congressmen currently on a visit in the USSR is led by Lester Wolff, chairman of the East-Asian and Pacific Affairs Sub-committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

A frank exchange of views was held. The Soviet side drew in particular, attention to the negative trends of increasing the military budgets of the USA and the NATO member-countries. Such an approach, in the opinion of the Soviet side, runs counter to the spirit of the agreements reached in Vienna.

Touching upon the problems of Asia and the Pacific, the Soviet representatives pointed out that the USSR sincerely strives for strengthening security in that region, for developing equitable mutually beneficial cooperation between all states.

It was stressed that the Soviet Union does not encroach upon anybody's interests in Asia or in any other part of the world, and does not seek for itself any advantages or strategic positions. The wish was expressed that the other powers should also not seek advantages in that area, but be guided by the interests of detente and lead things to reducing their military presence.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that at present after the signing between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter of the SALT II treaty, it is necessary to proceed further along the road of detente, as this treaty has created a favourable atmosphere and prerequisites for the development of relations between the two countries and serves the cause of peace all over the world.

The U.S. congressmen declared that the American people also wants peace and comes out against arms race. A cut in spendings on armaments would make it possible to improve the living conditions of the American people.

The sides stressed the significance and necessity of broadening contacts which make it possible to achieve a better mutual understanding and to get to know each other better. Summing up the results of the meeting, Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet stressed that both the Soviet and American peoples need peace and strive for peace. They expressed hope that the visit of the American congressmen to the Soviet Union will contribute towards strengthening and broadening mutual understanding and cooperation between the USSR and the USA on the basis of mutual benefit, confidence and respect for each other.

The American congressmen have today visited the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Health and Communications ministries.

SOVIET LIFE CARRIES FOREWORD BY BREZHNEV

LD162029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

["In the Name of Strengthening Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 16 August, TASS--"The historic SALT II summit in Vienna responds to the interests of all countries." It is with these words that a special issue of the journal SOVIET LIFE issued here opens. It is devoted to one of the most important events in the history of Soviet-American relations--the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter. In a message to the journal's readers, Leonid Brezhnev writes:

I am addressing you after returning from Vienna where President Carter and I signed a Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II.

Soviet people, like the public of practically all countries in the world, support this treaty. We understand that it represents a sensible compromise in the name of strengthening peace and restraining the arms race, a compromise taking equally into account the rightful interests both of the Soviet Union and the United States. We also trust that the coming into force of the SALT II treaty will promote the development of relations of mutually beneficial cooperation and goodneighborliness between our states.

Soviet people have always entertained a feeling of deep sympathy and respect toward the American people. We have not forgotten in the USSR the time when we cooperated in a difficult struggle with Nazi tyranny in the years of World War II.

The countries of the anti-Hitler coalition were then trusty allies and by combined efforts won a victory over the aggressor. The bright examples of joint combat actions in those unforgettable years against the common enemy have been described frequently in the pages of the journal SOVIET LIFE and in many other Soviet publications.

But surely it is not only World War II which provides examples of cooperation between our countries? Let us recall the coordinated actions on turning the dangerous crisis for the whole world connected with the events in the Near East in 1973, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the meeting of heads of states and governments in Helsinki in 1975.

The Soviet-American dialog at the summit level has in recent years become a good tradition--Moscow, Washington, again Moscow, Vladivostok, Helsinki and now Vienna. Its purpose is always to strengthen the position of peace, to steadfastly extend the spheres of concord between our countries. Wherever the next Soviet-American dialog takes place, I assure you that I will do everything that I can to promote the solution of the most burning questions of the contemporary age--the preservation of peace. For peace is life and progress, it is the prospect of a happy future. It is the joyful laughter and smiles of children. It is the good and bounteous sun over our blue planet.

I take this opportunity to wish the readers of SOVIET LIFE and all the American people success, happiness and prosperity.

PRAVDA CITES 'MILITARIST' BROWN-YAMASHITA TALKS

LD211603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Along the Path of Militarization"]

[Text] Washington, 17 August--Talks have taken place in the American capital between G. Yamashita, chief of the National Defense Agency, and U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. The Japanese-American talks were of a pronounced militarist nature. The world situation was discussed at the meetings, with special emphasis placed on American military's plans for the Far East.

As Pentagon spokesmen reported, H. Brown, in parlicular, assured his Japanese colleague of the United States' "firm intention" to maintain its armed forces at the present level in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

Moreover, G. Yamashita was told that Washington intends to begin a further buildup of its military potential in Asia through long-term arms modernization programs. The Pentagon chief emphasized that new F-14 and F-15 fighters, air defense systems and also other modern weapons will soon be given to the American troops in that region. It is planned to considerably increase the "strike capability" of the American forces in South Korea. No one in Washington even recalls the publicized plan for their withdrawal.

On the whole, UPI writes, the talks at the Pentagon "were clearly aimed at offering the Japanese visitor strong guarantees of American interest in the northwest Pacific."

G. Yamashita in turn gratified the Pentagon, it is reported, by fully accepting the American plans for military expansion and expressing "profound satisfaction" with the programs for building up the Pentagon's armed forces. It was no accident, therefore, that H. Brown expressed on the U.S. administration's behalf "gratitude" to Japan for its "cooperation" with the Pentagon.

The fact that the sides reached full agreement at the talks has given commentators grounds for assuming that the United States used the National Defense Agency chief's stay here to persuade Tokyo to be still more active in the sphere of Japan's militarization and to agree to bear the burden of the financial expense of maintaining American "defenders" in the Far East.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. WARSHIPS' REFUGEE RESCUE MISSION

LD210739 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Mikhail Ozerov article under the rubric "Fabrications and Facts:" "Aid or Intimidation?"]

[Text] ...A small fishing boat is riding the waves. It is being approached on one side by a giant aircraft carrier and on the other by a destroyer. The silhouettes of warships with rotating radar scanners and guns bristling can be seen everywhere. And helicopters are buzzing in the air.

Now the little boat is surrounded by the big ships....

This scene can be observed in the South China Sea almost every day now. What is such a powerful force doing there? Fighting a highly dangerous enemy armed to the teeth? No, the West asserts, it is...saving refugees. The word "aid" along with the sonorous epithets "selfless," "tremendous," and "real" constantly features in the newspapers and on television.

Let us open the latest issue of the U.S. weekly, U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. The "lion's share" of the issue is devoted to an operation in the South China Sea. It also includes a long article under the high-flown heading "Ray of Hope" (naturally, this ray began to flicker for the refugees after the U.S. 7th Fleet reached Vietnam's borders) and statements by high-ranking Americans.

The weekly informs readers in the most detailed manner about the way that the Pentagon ordered the ships of the 7th Fleet, which consists of 50 vessels, to set sail for the South China Sea, that 3 Italian warships including the cruiser Vittorio Veneto with helicopters on board have been speedily transferred there from the Mediterranean, that ships from the FRG, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway are cruising near the Vietnamese border....

Are all these maneuvers necessary?

They are necessary, Washington asserts categorically. They are necessary, it is being reiterated in some places in Western Europe and in Australia. They are simply essential! Beijing exclaims and adds: It would be a good thing to increase still further the number of U.S. warships near Vietnam's borders.

Yes, the Pentagon needs them: The United States is counting on intimidating Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos by its "muscle."

Beijing also needs them. As is well known, the Maoists are doing everything possible to complicate the situation in that region. Essentially, they are sabotaging the Vietnamese-Chinese talks now underway by proposing to discuss issues which have nothing to do with the discussions. They are threatening to "teach a second lesson" to the Socialist Republic. And they are continuing to urge people of Chinese nationality living in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]--the Hoaqiao--to leave Vietnam.

Beijing is urging people to throw themselves into the water and Washington is picking them up. A curious situation, is it not?

"Washington and Beijing," the Indian newspaper the PATRIOT writes, "have embarked on overt collusion." Indeed, these "humanists" are now operating as virtually a united front, ecouraging in one way or another Vietnam's citizens to leave their motherland. As a result they are aggravating the refugee problem which they themselves have created and which, as is well known, is rooted in two aggressions--the U.S. and the Chinese.

But is the "rescue operation" necessary for those for whose sake it is allegedly being carried out?

...How the United States militated for the convening of the Geneva conference on the problem of the Indochinese refugees! And the conference took place. It became obvious even while it was being held that Washington intended to send the 7th Fleet to Vietnam's shores. The delegates resolutely condemned this plan. Nonetheless, the ships set sail.

The United States which strove so hard to insure that the international conference was held is violating the conference decisions. A paradox? Only at first glance. In Geneva a spirit of realism generally prevailed, the ballyhoo over the refugee problem began to abate and this did not suit the Pentagon. And it embarked on provocation.

The refugee problem can and must be resolved. But saber-rattling and the shameless exploitation of other people's misfortune can only do harm. In general this question would not be so acute if the leading powers had helped the Southeast Asian countries to restore their economy and start up business activity. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are doing this. But the United States is avoiding it in every possible way, although it is precisely the United States which should compensate for the damage caused to the Southeast Asian countries and which, incidentally, once promised to do so.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT quotes a statement by one Emmett Curran--"an eminent specialist on immigration problems": "If we do not help the refugees, who will!"

Striking hypocrisy! Indeed, the West's entire propaganda campaign in connection with events in the South China Sea is imbued with hypocrisy. The Pentagon is ordering the 7th Fleet to "expand its sphere of activity" while at the very same time the bourgeois press is expatiating on "the expansion of Moscow's activity!"

Surely sorry experience has taught the U.S. policymakers something? Ships of the 7th Fleet--the same fleet which once shelled Vietnam's seaboard--are again scouring the South China Sea. Again there are threats to sovereign states. Again, for camouflage, passions are being inflamed over the "red peril" in this region. And again lofty words about U.S. "humanism" and "philanthropy" are being uttered.

But self-glorification can no longer deceive anyone. "The presence of warships of the United States, Italy and other Western countries will have an adverse effect on the situation since this measure may be viewed rather as an 'invitation to some people to leave Vietnam," "Malaysian Minister of Home Affairs Ghazali bin Shafie has stated. The Indonesian Government has expressed serious concern at the dispatch of imperialist states' warships to the SRV's borders.

And here is the opinion of Paris's LE FIGARO, by no means a "leftwing" newspaper: "These steps hinder the implementation of the decisions of the Geneva conference on refugee problems."

So, as we can see, the show of strength is not only unnecessary for the refugees but also for all those who cherish peace in Southeast Asia.

NEWSWEEK magazine reports that in the first week the armada of warships "fished out" a tiny number of boats. Where are the tens of thousands of rescued people Washington promised to present to the world?

...That is how the seamy side of the campaign to "help" the refugees from Vietnam trumpeted by the Western press looks. As we can see, it is not a case of "help" but of a new attempt to pressure the independent states in Southeast Asia and to show the strength of the imperialist power which once carried out aggression against the Vietnamese people. This policy can only help Beijing which is hoping to implement its predatory designs in this part of the world with the Pentagon's support.

U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION IN MIDEAST CITED

LD212234 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Pavel Demchenko commentary: "U.S. Plans for Military Intervention in the Middle East"]

[Text] The escalation of U.S. military activities beyond the Western Hemisphere has been very apparent recently. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security, in a recent lecture on international political affairs, pointed out that the United States undertook, as he alleged, special commitments to defend three regions: Western Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

Thus, the Middle East is considered to be one of the important regions which the Americans want to bring under their nuclear umbrella and to maintain their stringent control over. There is also talk about American attempts to control this region militarily.

It is clear that the military activities of the United States are developing in two directions. The French weekly FRANCE OBSERVATEUR writes: The American strategic line in the Middle East now fundamentally passes through Israel and Egypt. Before that the United States depended militarily mainly on Israel. Now it is trying to drag Egypt, the biggest Arab country, toward Israel. It is from this standpoint that one should view the talks which took place last week in Egypt between the U.S. delegation led by the assistant defense secretary and the Egyptian authorities. They talked about the feasibility of implementing projects in Egypt to produce military munition and they discussed the delivery by the United States of aircraft, armored cars, tanks and other military equipment to Egypt.

Of course, all these weapons are to be used not in the struggle against Israeli aggression. This is confirmed in particular, by the fact that Egyptian forces are massing on the Libyan border.

However, the use of the forces of other countries to protect American interests in the Middle East is only one part of the American military activities in the region. Events in Iran showed to the Americans that it would be in vain in our age to permanently depend on the forces of others. Therefore following the success of the revolution in Iran, plans emerged for the so-called quick reaction corps to be set up by the United States.

What is this corps, I wonder? Foreign papers say that it consists of 110,000 paratroopers who could be speedily transported from bases in the south of the country or the Atlantic islands to any part of the world, particularly the Middle East. U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said that the corps was being set up in order to operate quickly and assuredly in those regions where the United States should protect its interests.

This means maintaining its domination. The defense secretary also said that the Arabian Gulf was one of the important regions. Everyone knows that the United States now secures 40 percent of its oil imports from the Arabian Gulf region. Therefore the main aim is to control this oil.

The Americans believe that if shipment of oil to the United States and other Western countries were endangered, they would then be entitled to land their forces in order to seize the oilfields in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman to insure the flow of oil to the United States. All this proves that gunboat diplomacy, which has often been practised by the imperialist powers, has returned.

It is worth mentioning that the Arabian Gulf is the richest oil region in the world and oil is exported from there not only to the United States and the West but also to African and Asian countries as well as some socialist states. Furthermore, the Arabian Gulf is regarded as the main oil reserve region for all the Arab countries. For this reason the American aggressive plans threaten the interests of many countries in the world.

What is the reaction of the peoples of those countries which are threatened by this onslaught?

Papers have published many statements which protest the American military intimidation which is used against a number of countries particularly the oil producers. Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that Kuwait would never accept such a policy and the people of Kuwait completely rejected the American attempts to restore the age of imperialist domination to the Arabian Gulf region. The Iranian foreign minister Ebrahim Yazdi recently said at a meeting with journalists that if the United States tried to interfere in the affairs of the Arabian Gulf and the Pentagon sent a quick reaction corps to that region, the Iranian people, together with the other peoples of this region, would rise up against the American invasion.

The ominous calls for strengthening military activities in the hope of improving the shaky American positions in various parts of the world including the Middle East indicate that there are many reckless heads overseas which resort to the use of force to reestablish their control over the natural resources of the Middle and Near East countries. But times have changed now. It is not by chance that the well-known French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writing in this connection said the growing strength, including armed strength, of the countries of the Third World should be taken into account. The experience of history shows that intimidation and terrorism yield a result which is opposite to the intended one. Peoples collaborate and rise in struggle against forces which wish to impose their domination over them and will never allow an opportunity to imperialism to achieve its odious plans.

CHINA

BEIJING PLANS NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST VIETNAM

LD212108 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Provocations Against Vietnam Planned"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, August 21, TASS--It has been learned from United Nations sources, that the Beijing leaders seek to exploit the approach of the Seventh U.S. Fleet to the shore of Vietnam on the plea of "control" over operations to "rescue" refugees, for blackmail and pressure on Vietnam at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks. It has been added that the Chinese military are working out plans with the object of "teaching" Vietnam a so-called "second lesson" with the use of naval forces for the seizure of the Spratly Islands and a simultaneous offensive on a number of points on the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier for the seizure of Vietnamese territory. This offensive, it is reported, is qualified by the Chinese as "subsidary", i.e. designed to divert Vietnamese forces from the defence of the Paracel Islands.

It is said amidst United Nations circles that these plans should be regarded against the background of the exercises of U.S. naval forces, based on Okinawa, and the active redeployment of the Chinese naval forces in the East China Sea. It is pointed out that the plans of the Chinese military envisage blows from the air on a number of Vietnamese provinces and also on Hanoi and Haiphong to harm the national economy.

Reports on the planned provocation are being discussed amidst U.N. journalistic circles, with the Chinese delegates, replying the relevant questions by Western journalists, quote statements of their leaders, that they can teach Vietnam also a "second lesson", thus, confirming the working out of plans by China's military staffs for armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [as received]

PRC TRIES TO PLANT AGENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD201950 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Some time ago three foreign nationals were detained in Bali airport, Indonesia, as they tried to enter the country illegally. The detained persons turned out to be of Chinese nationality. In northern Sumatra last month the authorities arrested 11 Chinese immigrants who were trying to enter Indonesia disguised as fishermen. Our correspondent in Singapore, Albert Parayan, supplies the details:

Reporting these facts, the newspaper NEW NATION in Singapore pointed to the (?long) concern in Indonesia at the activities of underground syndicates in areas of Indonesian cities which help to smuggle in Maoist agents from China for purposes of political and economic sabotage. These syndicates, often disguised as tourist agencies, supply Chinese immigrants with forged documents and find jobs for them. The newspaper quoted the Indonesian deputy minister of justice as saying that there are at least 60,000 such illegal immigrants of Chinese origin in Indonesia at present.

Beijing has more than once attempted to use Chinese immigrant communities for promoting its own hegemonistic policies.

Beijing's attempts to plant its agents in Southeast Asian countries and to use the millions of ethnic Chinese there as its political instrument give these countries every reason for concern.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS KOREAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK171233 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Aug 79 SK

[Text] Today, the Soviet people are marking the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the fraternal Korean people from the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists. On this significant occasion, a commemorative rally was held in the Hall of Friendship with Foreign Countries in Moscow with the participation of figures from the social circles of the capital, activists of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society and the DPRK Ambassador to the USSR, Comrade Kim Chae-pong.

Saying that he wholeheartedly congratulates the fraternal Korean people on the occasion of this national festive day, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society Comrade (Izunev) wished new successes to the fraternal Korean people in their socialist construction.

[Begin (Izunev) recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] An immortal milestone was established in 1945 in Korean history and in the history of USSR-DPRK friendship. The Soviet Army, crushing the aggressors, helped the Korean people in securing their freedom and liberation. The victory by the Soviet Army provided the peoples of Asia with a program for national liberation and created a foundation for democratic revolution by the people in the Japanese colonies. The foundation of the DPRK is a great event in international politics.

I would like to note that the friendship between the USSR and DPRK, formed in the joint struggle against a common enemy, has been further intensified during the 20th century. The fraternal relationship between our two nations serves to reliably insure peace and security in the Far East, and has been solidified by the USSR-DPRK friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which provides a firm foundation for the development of USSR-DPRK relations in all fields. [end recording]

Next, Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society Comrade [name indistinct] spoke:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] [words indistinct] But this operation was one of the most significant events in the history of World War II. [words indistinct] To achieve the lofty objective of the Soviet Union, the officers and men of the Soviet Army courageously fought on the land of Korea. Citations and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union were given to many of them for their courage and high combat spirit displayed in the battle. We know that the Korean people still cherish the memories about the liberation fighters of the Soviet Army. Many monuments and memorial towers are established in Pyongyang and other cities of the DPRK to pay tribute to them. [end recording]

The DPRK Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Comrade Kim Chae-pong, also spoke in the commemorative rally.

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades! I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society and the officers and men of the Soviet Army for their warm solidarity and for organizing the friendship society and inviting its members on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the 15 August liberation day when the Korean people were liberated from the Japanese imperialists. [word indistinct].

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the CPSU and to the Soviet Government and people for their assistance given to liberate our nation and for their support of the Korean people's just cause for democratic and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Korean people always treasure the friendly relationship with the Soviet Union. We will continue to strive to further develop the friendship and cooperative relations between the two nations.

Today, the Soviet people are scoring great successes in carrying out the national economic plans and [word indistinct] under the guidance of the CPSU led by Comrade Brezhnev. We pay great attention to the achievements the fraternal Soviet people are making, and sincerely wish for greater successes in the future struggle. Long life to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [end recording]

Pelevin Article

LD211651 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[A. Pelevin article under the rubric "Today Is the 34th Anniversary of Korean Liberation From the Japanese Invaders": "Years of Creative Labor";]

[Text] The DPRK working people are celebrating 15 August as the momentous 34th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders. It has become solidly established in the history of the Soviet and Korean peoples. On that memorable day Soviet Army units completed the defeat of Japanese aggressive forces in Korea and thereby helped the Korean people, who had fought selflessly for their national liberation, to gain their freedom and independence. The prospects of building a new life without exploitation and oppression opened up before them.

Present-day facts and figures testify to the socialist building successes achieved by the Korean working people under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party. Today DPRK industry produces as much output in 5 days as it did in the whole of 1944 before liberation. In that country a metallurgical industry capable of smelting 4 million tons of steel has been created, and modern machine-building enterprises--constituting one of the youngest and most dynamically developing sectors of the Korean economy--have been constructed. The range of today's output by Korean machine builders includes power transformers, ships, coal combines, program-controlled metalworking machine tools, railroad engines and hydraulic turbines.

Motor vehicle builders have made great progress. In the past 6 years the output of motor vehicles has increased 140 percent. Today on DPRK roads it is possible to see 25-ton Konsol dump trucks, 10-ton Chaju trucks and many other vehicles. Nowadays Korean railroad workers ship as much freight in 2 weeks as was shipped in the country in the entire preliberation year. Electrification is the main avenue of modernization and of increasing railroad traffic capacity in the DPRK. In the current 7-year plan (1978 through 1984), 1,600 km of railroad track will be electrified.

DPRK agriculture has achieved major successes. By introducing leading farming methods and scientific achievements the republic's peasants last year harvested a record grain crop of 8.5 million tons. To a substantial extent this was assisted by the achievements of chemical industry workers: In the years of people's power a powerful chemical fertilizer production base has been created in the republic. Other enterprises in that sector modernized and converted with Soviet assistance include the Hungnam chemical combine with a capacity of more than 1 million tons of fertilizers per year. By the end of the 7-year plan it is planned to increase up to 2 tons per hectare the quantity of fertilizers applied to rice paddies and dry-valley fields. This will serve as a reliable base for further increasing grain production.

Impressive changes have occurred in culture and education. There are about 5,000 schools and technical colleges in the country today. Their doors will be opened 1 September to more than 5 million pupils and students.

While greeting the liberation anniversary, at the same time the Korean people do not forget that their innermost aspiration--the unification of the homeland--has not yet been accomplished. Despite all the efforts of the Korean Workers Party and the DPRK Government, the country remains split. The U.S. forces in South Korea and the anti people's policy of the Pak Chong-hui regime are to blame for this. The U.S. President's decision to defer the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea has aroused a vigorous protest from the progressive world public. As the newspaper NODONG SINMUN wrote recently, progress in the peaceful unification of Korea can only be achieved if the interference of imperialist and reactionary forces is halted and the decision on the question of the country's unification is left to the Korean people themselves. The DPRK has a reliable friend in the Soviet Union, which is giving it principled support on the unification issue. The USSR's position is firm and invariable: It has been and is on the side of socialist Korea and the Korean people in their just cause.

USSR-DPRK CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION ENDS MOSCOW SESSION

LD211607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The 15th session of the Soviet-Korean Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Questions was held in Moscow 15 through 17 August.

The commission examined the fulfillment of the sides' mutual commitments for the enlargement and construction of industrial enterprises and other projects in the DPRK within the framework of Soviet-Korean cooperation, the fulfillment of the protocol on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and the DPRK in 1979 and also the course of consultations between Soviet and Korean planning organs on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK for the period 1981-1985.

The Soviet delegation at the commission session was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Korean delegation by Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

A joint protocol was signed as a result of the commission's work.

S. KOREAN BRIBERY SCANDAL 'HUSHED-UP' IN U.S.

LD171116 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The Department of Justice of the USA refused on Thursday to prosecute Pak Tong-sung a South Korean businessman and spy, and withdrew all charges brought up against him. Thus, the U.S. authorities have called off the inquiry into a political scandal involving mass bribery of American congressmen by agents of the South Korean intelligence service, a scandal in which Pak Tong-sung, was the leading figure.

It was reported in the press that about a hundred members of the House of Representatives and the Senate accepted bribes and "presents" from South Korean agents. Legal action was started only against three former congressmen and only one of them was condemned for bribe-taking. Four members of the House of Representatives got away with "reprimands."

Pak Tong-sung was not in the danger of being put on trial. He was granted "immunity" from legal prosecution in exchange for appearance in the Congress investigating commission and before representatives of the Justice Department for giving evidence. He testified specifically that he gave bribes totalling about a million dollars to many legislators. At the same time his testimony contained false information, but a spokesman of the Justice Department stated on Thursday that Pak would not be called to account for giving false evidence.

This decision to hush up the South Korean scandal is regarded in local political circles as one more step toward stronger relations between the USA and Pak Chong-hui's regime which is considered in Washington as one of the main supports of U.S. strategic plans in the Far East. Pak Chong-hui personally directed the "operation" to bribe American legislators.

BRZEZINSKI BACKS U.S.-S. KOREA-JAPAN ALLIANCE

SK211316 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 20 Aug 79 SK

[Text] Washington is exerting frantic efforts to establish a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea. According to Japanese commentators, the contents of the talks between Director General of the Japan Defense Agency Yamashita, now on an official visit to the United States, and high-ranking U.S. Government officials demonstrate this fact. As the ASAHI SIMBUN wrote, Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs, emphasized the strengthening of military alliance among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul at the meeting with the leader of the Japan Defense Agency. Evaluating highly the results of the recent visit to South Korea by the director general of the Japan Defense Agency, Brzezinski, in this connection, pointed out that the results of Yamashita's visit had an especially important meaning. Explaining to the director general of the Japan Defense Agency the results of U.S. President Carter's recent talks in Seoul with Pak Chong-hui, the boss of the South Korean puppet regime, Brzezinski pointed out that the basic (?policy) for strengthening further the military alliance between the United States and the South Korean puppets was discussed at the talks. On the other hand, explaining to the U.S. side the results of this talks with the South Korean puppets, Yamashita said that (?an agreement) was made at a meeting held during his trip to South Korea on the visits to the Japanese ports by South Korean warships.

JAPANESE PAPERS CITED ON RISING MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD201418 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 20, TASS--A comprehensive program of measures in the sphere of the country's economy for the 1980's, drawn up by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan, envisages a sharp rise in military expenditures. As is reported by the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI the allocations for building up the country's defence potential by 1990, according to its authors, ought to make 7 per cent of the gross national product.

The program is one of the links of military preparations that the ruling circles of Japan started to implement. The army personnel and the number of reservists is growing in the country at an accelerated rate. Troops are provided with the latest combat equipment. In accordance with the new five year programme of military construction, the ground troops will be alloted a tank and a number of mechanized divisions. The air force will be replenished by most up-to-date F-15 fighter planes, reconnaissance E-2C planes. The first submarine squadron is being formed in the navy. Thirty-nine new combat ships are planned to be built by 1984, including helicopter-carriers, missile cruisers and destroyers.

Much attention is being paid to development of Japan's own modern rocket weapon of close and medium radius of action. The designing of the latest "earth to air," "air to ship" guided missiles is drawing to a close at enterprises of Mitsubishi Jukogio and Kawasaki Jukogio concerns. The first specimens of these missiles have already passed through trials. Electrotechnical companies embarked upon a large-scale project of the Japan Defence Agency in developing laser weapons, means of electron warfare. The military-industrial complex, which receives huge profits from arms sales, writes ASAHI JANARU, demands already next year a 25 per cent rise in allocations for that purpose.

In the current state budget only direct military expenditures amount to more than 2 trillion yen. Next year, said head of the Japan Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita, they will go up by another 700,000 million yen. Expenditures for militarization will exceed a total of 13 trillion yen over the five year period.

Escalating the arms race, Japanese ruling circles seek to tie the country still closer to the NATO military's aggressive strategy, which is grave threat to peace and security of peoples.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL PRAISES SOVIET WAR, ECONOMIC AID

LD202222 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The First Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the country's President Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal has given an interview in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Halhyn Gol battle. Here are the high points of what he said.

The Mongolian leader began by explaining that the Halhyn Gol is a river on the eastern border of the country. Forty years ago the Japanese Kwantung Army crossed it in a bid to use the ground gained as a stepping-stone for further aggression against Mongolia and the Soviet Union. This was a preplanned and thoroughly prepared strike by a large force of world imperialist reaction, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said. The Halhyn Gol area was the scene of heavy battles for 4 months. The Soviet Union helped to rout the invaders, coming to Mongolia's aid in line with a protocol on mutual assistance signed in 1936.

President Tsedenbal described Mongolian-Soviet friendship as a powerful factor in his country's progress along socialist lines. He singled out the successful industrial buildup and Mongolia's transformation into an agrarian and industrial country. It now takes Mongolian industry 30 minutes to produce what was a year's output in 1924, and 11 days to cope with what was a year's production in 1940. Industrial contribution to the gross national product has increased from 16.5 percent in 1940 to 70 percent this year. One of the short-term objectives is to turn an agrarian and industrial Mongolia into a country where industry is predominant over agriculture. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal stressed that his country hopes to attain this objective in cooperation with the rest of the socialist community, the Soviet Union first and foremost. The Mongolian people, he said, regard this friendship and cooperation as their greatest revolutionary gain and the chief condition for their further progress.

Turning to his talks with the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev on 9 and 11 August, he said they emphasized the good results of the all-round cooperation between the two countries, the desire of both nations to continue to cooperate in building up their productive forces and in other fields and to act in harmony in all spheres of international life.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHAN LEADERS

LD220729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and to Hafizollah Amin, the prime minister of the DRA. The telegram reads:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Soviet Government and on our own behalf we send you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA and the friendly Afghan people, our cordial congratulations on the occasion of your national holiday, the day of restoration of independence.

The victory won by the Afghan people in hard-fought and heroic struggle against foreign enslavers 60 years ago was one of the telling blows struck at the system of colonial domination in Asia. Soviet Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence and relations between them, at the cradle of which stood Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state, became a vivid example of a new type of equal international relations that came into being under the impact of the Great October Revolution.

We express firm confidence that the relations of unbreakable friendship, genuine good-neighborliness and all-round fruitful cooperation, which exist between the Soviet Union and the DRA and which are characterized by the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity, will invariably grow stronger and deeper to the good of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government and you personally further success in defending the gains of the April revolution against internal and external reaction, in building a new life, in insuring the national and social progress of the country.

AMIN ADDRESSES AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTRY STAFF

LD211410 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 21, TASS--The agrarian reform in Afghanistan is of great significance for building in the country a society, free from exploitation of man by man. It has struck a crushing blow on the feudal relations in the Afghan countryside. This has been stated by Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin, speaking here to the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. In the new Afghan society everyone will get according to his labor and will not depend on the whims of exploiters. Hafizollah Amin stressed the need of all-round consolidation of the alliance of the workers and peasants in the struggle for building a new life in Afghanistan.

There are now two objectives facing the Afghan people--defence of the homeland from designs of reaction and creative labor for the good of the motherland, he said. Hafizollah Amin called upon the working people of the country to strengthen unity in the face of internal enemies of the Afghan revolution.

He pointed to the great significance of consolidation of fraternal internationalist links with the progressive forces of the world, the international workers' movement, the countries of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at the head. Hafizollah Amin said that people's power alone can ensure genuine democracy in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ON UPCOMING KABUL MEETING

LD212254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 21 August--"The people of Afghanistan and the broad public of the republic's capital have received with great satisfaction and joy the news that an 'international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan' is to be staged in Kabul," said Khial Mohammed Katawazi, chairman of the Afghanistan peace and solidarity organization, in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

"The selection of the venue of this international forum and its theme clearly show that the world's progressive public is demonstrating profound interest and sympathy toward the transformations which are being carried out in our republic," Khial Katawazi said. This also testifies to the fact that the young Afghan Republic is not alone in its struggle against international imperialism and the black reaction and that it has the support of all honest people of the world and of strugglers for social progress and equality." The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan is to open on 24 August and will last until 27 August. Taking part in it will be the representatives of about 60 countries and certain international public organizations.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES LATVIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD192331 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 18, TASS--Relations between India and the USSR were always based on the principles of friendship, mutual understanding, non-interference in each other's internal affairs. These relations of all-round friendly cooperation will be developing further and our countries and peoples will be drawn closer, said Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh receiving today Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic P.Y. Strautmanis now staying here at the invitation of the Indian--Soviet cultural society. An earnest example of this, Charan Singh said, is the coincidence of the national interests of the peoples of Indian and the USSR on the main questions with which mankind is concerned. The Indian prime minister expressed deep gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union for all-round assistance in the development of the economy of independent India.

INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY URGES CLOSER RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD192336 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 19, TASS--All round strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union, participation in the struggle of progressive forces of the world against imperialism and colonialism is a reliable guarantee of India's security, a mass rally was told here by secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India I. Singhi. The Communist Party of India calls upon the Indian Government, he stressed, to pursue the country's foreign policy in this direction and come out in support of all the anti-imperialist movements.

ZHIVKOV DISCUSSES TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, SALT II

LD201420 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 20, TASS--My recent friendly meeting in the Crimea with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev was fresh evidence of the deepening all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, their drawing closer together, a new contribution to consolidating the community of socialist countries, said Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria.

Speaking in Burgas, he dwelt on the problems of the present international situation. He stressed that the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is of great importance for strengthening peace in Europe and the world over.

Much of his statement was devoted to the problems of the social and economic development of Bulgaria which is to observe its national day, freedom day, in a few days' time.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD211402 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and minister of culture of the Soviet Union, today received Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture of the Hungarian People's Republic. At the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they debated questions relating to the further development and deepening of Soviet-Hungarian cultural cooperation. Present at the talks was Matyas Szueros, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow.

KIRILLIN MEETS WITH GDR'S HONECKER, STOPH IN BERLIN

LD211429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 August--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has received V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, who has arrived in the GDR at the head of a Soviet scientific delegation.

During the friendly talk there was a discussion of questions of further intensifying scientific and production cooperation on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty and problems of scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of the program for specialization and production sharing between the GDR and the USSR for the period through 1990.

It was stressed that the scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the GDR is making a considerable contribution to the development of science and the economy in the two countries.

On the same day V.A. Kirillin was received by W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

NATO PLANS TO DEPLOY MISSILES IN FRG DRAWS COMMENT

LD212250 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Dangerous Calculations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Vladimir writes:

Addressing recently a meeting of the "Atlantic Society" in Bonn, Van Well, state secretary of the FRG Foreign Ministry, said: "It is necessary, if possible, already this year to adopt in NATO a decision on modernising the components of medium distance weapons and all the complex issues involved in it, including financing, deployment and control aspects."

Thus, what the West German political circles have been talking in deliberately vague terms over the recent two years is now becoming a reality: By the end of the year NATO intends (and this is confirmed by the Western press reports) to pass a decision on the deployment in the territory of the FRG and some other West European countries of new missile nuclear weapons capable of hitting the Soviet Union's territory; a decision that is highly serious in political terms, particularly considering the fact that the past world war started from the territory of Nazi Germany. It is rather serious also in military-strategic terms: A new quality is emerging, about which as early as in March vice-chairman of the SPD group Horst Ehmke spoke, in the course of the Bundestag debate: West Germany is becoming a source of high danger for the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, and the balance of military potential in Western Europe, which formed in the course of post-war decades, is being upset. In other words, the very basis of detente is violated!

The point at issue is the deployment in the FRG's territory of U.S. Pershing-2 nuclear missiles (with a range of nearly 2,500 kilometres), making that country so to say an American missile carrier operating against the USSR. An attempt is made to explain the decision being prepared in Bonn by the allegation that the Soviet Union has obtained a similar weapon, which requires an answer. It is pretended that it is not the Soviet Union, but the USA and the FRG are encircled with foreign military bases creating the problem of ensuring national security, that the advanced base military doctrine originated not in Brussels, but in Moscow.

Another point must be stressed: The adoption of military decisions is being prepared in NATO in an atmosphere when efforts are being made in the European Continent directed at complementing political detente with that in the military field, of giving the world an example of resolving the problem of peace and security on a collective basis. Such a line is also welcomed by all the sane politicians and broad public circles, but definite NATO circles are putting up obstacles in the way of strengthening detente. The dangerous NATO ambitions also adversely affect the course of negotiations on force and arms cuts in central Europe. The socialist countries are known to have tabled thrice in the course of a year constructive proposals at Vienna directed at resolving this problem. But all of these proposals have remained unanswered until now by the Western participants in the talks. The maximum possible efforts are apparently made to sidetrack from the path, which best ensures the security of all sides.

Such a development is a source of well-grounded, quite justified concern for all soberly minded people and especially West German public. The problems of military detente and disarmament directly influence the mood of West German electors, who will have to express their views on this score at the parliamentary elections in 1980. Judging by press reports, these problems will play a not minor role also at the congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany scheduled for early December, which will have to make a no easy choice: to resolutely come out against the arms race, or actually sanction a new round of such a race in Western Europe.

ANTONOV COMMENTS ON NATO STRATEGY IN NORTHERN EUROPE

LD212324 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1900 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Anatoliy Antonov commentary]

[Summary] The problem of security in northern Europe has become particularly topical in connection with the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy missile systems in Western Europe. The most important stabilizing factors in northern Europe are the Finnish-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the Swedish traditional policy of neutrality, which is firmly supported by all parties during the current election campaign. Norway's and Denmark's refusal to permit the deployment on their territories of nuclear weapons has had a positive effect on the situation in northern Europe. Norway and Denmark have been strongly criticized by NATO for their refusal, as this is thought to weaken the northern flank. NATO is trying to get around the problem by organizing frequent maneuvers on Norwegian and Danish territory and setting up stockpiles of heavy weapons.

"No one can be certain that the NATO strategists would not come up with the idea of deploying, for instance, cruise missiles here, even if without nuclear warheads, which could always be delivered quickly. It is clear that a change in Denmark's and Norway's policy under the influence of NATO would have negative consequences for security in northern Europe."

It is important for the security of northern Europe not only to preserve the present situation but also to implement certain measures in the field of detente, primarily the creation of a nuclear-free zone in this region, as proposed by President Kekkonen. "The Soviet Union, which highly values stability in northern Europe, has on several occasions expressed its support for the strengthening of security in this region. The Soviet Union is ready, together with other nuclear powers, to undertake the obligation to respect the status of a nuclear-free zone and to act as its guarantor."

The strengthening of the security of the nuclear powers, as well as of the north European countries, would also promote the realization of the Soviet proposal to conclude an international convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against the states not producing, acquiring or deploying them on their territory. "It is clear that the Soviet position is in keeping with the north European countries' need for greater security and the peaceful interests of all peoples, says our observer Anatoliy Antonov."

JAPANESE DEFENSE CHIEF YAMASHITA VISITS NATO HQ

LD211828 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, August 21, TASS--Chief of Japan's Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita today concluded a 24-hour visit to the NATO headquarters in Brussels and to the staff of the Supreme Command of the NATO Allied Forces in Europe in the town of Casteau.

The meeting between Ganri Yamashita and General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of the Allied Forces, had a military-political nature. According to representative of the information department of the staff of the supreme command, the chief of the Defense Agency and the American general discussed during the talks questions connected with the international political situation, the state of military affairs in the world, East-West relations. The sides did not keep from resorting to the false thesis on "Soviet military menance."

Local observers are of the opinion that Tokyo is obviously striving to establish direct links with the North Atlantic alliance. The establishment of personal contacts between chiefs of the armed forces of Japan and NATO bloc, it is noted here, is aimed at agreeing upon the military strategic plans of both sides.

TASS REPORTS COMING NATO 'CONSTANT ENFORCER-79' MANEUVERS

LD212350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, 21 August, TASS--Today the NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe announced the staging of routine military maneuvers of the bloc under the code-name "Constant Enforcer-79." They will be held from 10 to 21 September this year on the territory of the FRG to the northeast of Frankfurt.

Taking part in the maneuvers will be 29,000 soldiers and officers from army contingents of the United States, the FRG, Canada and Belgium; air force subdivisions of the NATO countries will also take part.

The purpose of the "Constant Enforcer-79" maneuvers is to master joint operations carried out by subdivisions from a number of NATO member countries.

They are a constituent part of the gigantic "Autumn Forge" military maneuvers staged by NATO every autumn on the whole territory of the bloc, from northern Norway to the southern Mediterranean.

PORTUGUESE RIGHTISTS' MOVES AGAINST GOVERNMENT HIT

LD211421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent B. Kotov Dispatch: "Portugal: Sabotage by Rightists"]

[Text] Lisbon, 17 August--The parliamentary debate on the program of the new Portuguese Government whose task is to prepare and hold interim elections to the Assembly of the Republic is drawing to a close.

Representatives of the left parties--the Communist and Socialist parties--are conducting from the platform of parliament a constructive discussion on the urgent national problems which need to be resolved without delay.

But deputies of the parliamentary right wing--Social Democrats and "Centrists"--are continuing to follow their parties' leaders in mounting an hysterical campaign aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country and wrecking the constitutional process initiated by the president of the republic with a view to overcoming the protracted political crisis.

Yesterday evening representatives of the Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Center--now united within the ranks of an election "democratic alliance"--submitted with great pomp to the Assembly of the Republic a joint resolution rejecting the government's program. However, there is virtually no chance that parliament will approve this resolution since the rightists do not command the necessary absolute majority.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S W. BERLIN VISIT PROTESTED

LD212344 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Dutch Foreign Ministry has issued a statement in connection with the visit by the head of that ministry, Van der Klaauw, to West Berlin. The visit to this city, the Dutch side declares, was part of Van der Klaauw's official visit to the Federal Republic. In reply to the protest by the Soviet side, which regarded this visit as a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, the Dutch Foreign Ministry tried to justify Van der Klaauw's action by arguing that the Dutch Government interpreted the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin differently from the USSR.

If the Dutch Foreign Ministry, by its own admission, engaged in its own interpretations of undeniable principles of an international document without keeping to its letter and spirit, this is certainly no proof of the legality of such an action. As far as the USSR is concerned, it takes a stand against subjecting the principles of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin--this foundation of a normal life for the city--to any arbitrary interpretations. The agreement of the four powers lays down inter alia that West Berlin is not a federal Land and, moreover, is not in any way a constituent part of the FRG and that it cannot be governed by it. Any activity of the state bodies of the FRG in West Berlin is held to be unlawful by this international document. This ban concerns all kinds of state activities of official persons, bodies and institutions of the FRG.

Annex II of the Quadripartite Agreement lays down the procedure of mutual relations between the FRG and West Berlin. The Government of the FRG, it says, will be represented in the Western sectors to the authorities of the three governments by a permanent liaison agency. The functions of the latter are also clearly defined. This agency has no right to exercise any function other than that of representing the FRG's interests to the three powers in West Berlin. These same powers reserve for themselves the rights and responsibilities relating to the representation abroad of the interests of West Berlin, they and not the Government of the Federal Republic. It follows that Bonn has no right to extend its competence to this city or to invite guests to a foreign territory. No other interpretation of the text of the Quadripartite Agreement is possible.

The reference to interpretations cannot conceal the fact of a deliberate violation of the international agreements on West Berlin. It is not for us to judge what Bonn hopes to achieve by such political demonstrations. But it can be stated with certainty that such actions cannot be expected to improve the political climate in Europe. What is even more incomprehensible in this context is the position of the Dutch Government which has decided to support unlawful claims by the West German side which are alien to Holland's national interests. (?Such an attitude is also evidence of a) refusal to take account of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, this foundation of the normal functioning of the city of West Berlin.

PRAVDA SCORES FRENCH MEDIA'S ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER

LD211435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov "Sketch": "'Moulin-Moulin'"]

[Text] Paris, August--When the humorist Jacques Martin was working on French television, he played an amusing game. [paragraph continues]

On his instructions, camera crews in various countries would ask someone to sing the French children's song "Moulin-Moulin" and then film them. When you perform the song, you have to wave your arms about, imitating a windmill. Then Martin would show these shots, asserting that all over the world people are doing nothing but singing "Moulin-Moulin." What is the Indian Army doing, for instance? Marching to "Moulin-Moulin." Fishermen in the Faroes? Energetically waving their arms about. A childish kind of humor, of course, but there you are, as they say.

Now the French bourgeois press is playing a similar game, but without any humor at all. You could get the impression from the newspapers that everyone in France has dropped everything and is playing "Moulin-Moulin," singing texts with an anti-Soviet and anticommunist content.

What are the artistes and dramatists at the Avignon theater festival doing, for instance? Discussing staging or arguing about whether Othello should have a beard? No, the Lyons newspaper LE PROGRES assures us, they are mainly discussing the problem of "human rights in the Soviet Union." How are the lawyers spending the summer, when the courts are not in session? Sunning themselves on the beach? No, LE MATIN reports, they are singing "Moulin-Moulin" in unison, with insults aimed at Czechoslovakia. The sportsmen? Imitating windmills on the horizontal beam? Oh no, a certain Le Roy Ladurie protests in the weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR. Their task is to play "Moulin-Moulin," prepare for a boycott of the Olympics and take an oath of loyalty to White House policy in the sphere of "human rights." Physicists? Mathematicians? The reputable newspaper LE MONDE is following their activity attentively, reporting that they have not gone on vacation but are sitting in stuffy offices transferring "Moulin-Moulin" onto paper in the form of anti-Soviet petitions.

And LE MONDE, having collected three or four such "events," for some reason places them under the rubric "The Soviet Union." But what has our country go to do with this, gentlemen? If you are ordered to print "Moulin-Moulin" regularly, provide footnotes giving the real sources: the CIA, Israeli intelligence, anti-Soviet centers.

Of course, all this is not the childish game Jacques Martin was involved in, but something more serious. LE MONDE's seasoned and worldly journalists cannot fail to be aware that their "works" recall the famous "slander" aria sung by Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville." And this is slander not only against the socialist countries but against honest French physicists, actors and sportsmen.

And the texts are composed and duplicated by those same organizations which have not stopped playing "Moulin-Moulin" since the illfamed "cold war" times.

WEST SEEKS TO PREVENT TURKEY'S INDUSTRIALIZATION

TA210846 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 20 Aug 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The West Is Preventing the Industrialization of Turkey"]

[Text] Dear listeners, it is a known fact that when Western countries extend loans to Turkey for even insignificant amounts they put forward a series of conditions. These conditions enable imperialist monopolies to interfere in Turkey's domestic affairs in favor of monopolistic capitalist circles. The obstacles created by the West to the industrialization of Turkey prove this point.

As is known, the leaders of four Western countries met in Guadeloupe at the beginning of last January to discuss the grave economic situation in Turkey and decided to extend limited economic aid to it. However, the condition was that two-thirds of the loan to be extended be immediately allocated to military expenditures. The West, however, also announced that it wanted to solve the economic impasse in Turkey.

One might ask: Why? The West does not actually want to solve the economic impasse. It only wants to maintain Turkey as a NATO base and to channel the financial aid it extends not to the development of the economy, where it is most needed by the Turkish people, but to various military goals. There is another concrete example on how the West impedes the development of Turkish industry. Everyone can recall that Turkish representatives met with International Monetary Fund [IMF] officials recently to secure loans for their economic needs. During the talks it became clear that the conditions of the IMF were actually orders. They demanded that the Turkish lira be devalued, thus causing economic turmoil. The 60 percent devaluation of the lira [word indistinct] affected both the Turkish economy and the situation of the working masses. The Fund later put pressure on Turkey to devalue the lira by 3.85 percent against the currencies of 15 Western countries.

However, undermining the Turkish currency can only create economic instability, disrupt economic relations and give rise to many economic difficulties. Even this was not sufficient for Western countries. The IMF, in return for Turkey's efforts to develop its industry and especially its heavy industry--the basis of a country's independence--insists that Turkey reduce allocations to the state sector and the economic growth rate. In this way the heavy industry sector is receiving heavy blows. As is known, half of the allocations to the industrial sector usually go to heavy industry.

Therefore, various circles in Turkey are accusing the IMF of choosing the heavy industry sector as a target in a bid to bring foreign capital to Turkey, contrary to national interests. Of course, the development of heavy industry in Turkey is against Western interests. Therefore, imperialist monopolies are resorting to various means to impede this development. Financing is proposed for establishing automobile assembly factories, soft drink installations and other installations of secondary importance. However, the West fails to reply to requests to finance heavy industry installations in Turkey. For example, Turkey's requests for U.S. dollars to finance an iron and steel installation were left unanswered. No money was extended to Turkey. Had the Soviet Union remained indifferent to Turkey's urgent needs the Iskenderun iron and steel installations would not have been constructed. Now this installation is being enlarged by Soviet and Turkish experts and workers.

Western monopolies are also obstructing the Turkish state in developing the oil industry. As is known, oil prospecting carried out by U.S., British and Dutch firms in Turkey did not yield any positive results for years. On the other hand, all the filling stations in Turkey are being supplied with imported oil. It can very well be said that foreign monopolies exerted efforts not to find any oil. However, Turkish geologists are well aware that there is oil in Turkey. Soviet experts confirmed this some time ago. In short, the West wants Turkey to remain a military base, a source of profit and a market for its industrial goods. The West is not concerned about Turkey's economic needs.

TURKISH DEFENSE MINISTER WRITES ON TIES WITH EAST

LD201026 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, August 20, TASS--The magazine NATO REVIEW published an article by Turkey's Minister of National Defense Neset Akmandor.

In his article, he, specifically, writes this: It cannot be said that the Warsaw Treaty constitutes a menace. There are no proofs that the USSR and its allies have aggressive intentions with regard to countries with a different political and social systems. Quite the contrary, the recent events promoted in many aspects the lessening of tensions, both the East and the West helped establish a mutually-advantageous dialogue.

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the special session of the United Nations on disarmament, the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the agreements of strategic arms limitation--these are the evidences of the readiness of both sides to establish more stable relations. No matter how slow this process might possibly seem, it should be welcomed as a contribution to the attempts to lessen distrust. As one statesmen said, let the doors bang in conference halls rather than cannons thunder.

Cultural and economic agreements, too, might promote in equal measure the process of removing distrust. Turkey welcomes and encourages these events for the principle of peace in its own land and peace in the whole world is the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

The fact that Turkey is a NATO member, the minister writes, does not prevent it from maintaining relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation with East European countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Romania which are situated nearby. The development of such relations will promote the growth of mutual understanding, the progress of detente and stability in the area, the minister noted.

CPSU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST LEADERS

LD192303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1724 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A CPSU delegation has been in Norway from 11-18 August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP]. It had meetings and talks with the NKP leadership, with the party aktiv and with trade union workers.

The CPSU delegation expressed solidarity with the NKP's struggle for the vital interest of the working people, for peace and social progress.

The Norwegian Communists gave a high appraisal of the peaceable foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of their efforts directed toward deepening detente, ending the arms race and toward disarmament, consolidating peace and the security of peoples.

In the course of the meetings the important significance of the further development of relations of good-neighborliness and friendship was stressed between the Soviet and Norwegian peoples in the interest of strengthening peace in northern Europe and worldwide.

During its stay in Norway the CPSU delegation also had meetings with representatives of the leadership of the Norwegian Labor Party.

PALESTINIAN-SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN211935 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 21 Aug 79 JN

["Text of joint statement issued by the Palestinian Committee for Peace and Solidarity and the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace at the end of a Palestinian peace committee delegation's visit to the Soviet Union--date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, a PLO delegation representing the Palestinian Committee for Peace and Solidarity paid a visit to the Soviet Union from 13-20 August. The Palestinian delegation was headed by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman and chief of the Pan-Arab Relations Department. While in the Soviet Union, the Palestinian delegation visited the city of Minsk and met with Comrade Lobanov, deputy chairman of the Belorussia SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Members of the Palestinian delegation attended a solidarity meeting with the Palestinian people. The Palestinian delegation also met with members of the Committee for the Defense of Peace in Belorussia and became acquainted with its accomplishments in various spheres.

The Palestinian delegation held intensive talks with the leadership and members of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. The Palestinian guests also met with the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Palestinian Arab People.

While in Belorussia, the Palestinian delegation visited the [word indistinct] institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and met the chairman and staff of the institute, during which they exchanged viewpoints on several issues of mutual interest.

1. The Soviet and Palestinian sides held several friendly meetings, during which both sides expressed their satisfaction for developing and strengthening the bonds of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples.

2. The Soviet and Palestinian sides showed special interest in reviewing and discussing recent developments in the Middle East in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. The two sides also discussed the international situation and other issues that bear directly on the Middle East problem, especially in light of signing the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli settlement treaty, which was encouraged by the United States.

3. Both sides condemn the imperialist policy in the Middle East, which was translated in the Camp David accords and their supplements, as well as the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its supplements, particularly the proposed self-administration plan. The Soviet and Palestinian sides consider this [words indistinct] as a new plot directed against the Palestinian people's national rights and the PLO--their sole and legitimate representative. This plot will also jeopardize the achievements of the Arab national liberation movement, as well as the Arab countries' fundamental rights and supreme national interests. Hence, both sides believe that the aforementioned accords and agreements are aimed at paralyzing Arab unity efforts in order to enable the Egyptian regime to defend imperialist interests in the area by playing the role of policeman, in collaboration with Israel, in the Middle East and Africa.

4. The Soviet and Palestinian sides condemn the premeditated barbaric aggression and annihilation war that is being launched by the Israeli authorities against the PLO, the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages and cities. Both sides also condemn the Israeli authorities' expansionist practices and intentions, particularly in southern Lebanon.

Both sides note that the recent escalation of Israeli barbaric aggression provides firm evidence that the Camp David accords and the alleged peace treaty between Egypt and Israel form serious threats against peace and security in the Middle East and the entire world.

5. The Soviet and Palestinian sides condemn Israeli Zionist racist practices in the occupied Arab territories, including the Palestinian land. They condemn the Israeli authorities' Judaization of the Arab land and the building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. They also condemn the Israeli authorities' practices of suppressing liberties, torturing and expelling Arab citizens, strugglers and workers in the occupied Arab territories, which blatantly challenges all UN regulations and the UN Charter, as well as world public opinion.

6. The Soviet side reiterates its support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle inside the occupied Palestinian territories and abroad, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in order to achieve their inalienable national rights and their struggle against all imperialist-Zionist plots.

7. The Soviet and Palestinian sides reconfirm their determination to continue the joint struggle within the framework of various international and social forums to further outline the Palestinian people's just cause until their national rights are achieved.

8. The Palestinian side highly evaluates the important support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the Palestinian national liberation movement under the leadership of the PLO in order to emancipate the occupied territories and regain our firm national rights. The Palestinian side also underlines the importance of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab countries' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionaries.

9. The two sides stress that a genuine and lasting peace in the Middle East will not be attained unless a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories is achieved and the Palestinian people's firm national rights are recognized and secured; including their right to repatriation, self determination and the establishment of their independent state in accordance with the UN resolutions--particularly UN General Assembly resolutions 3236 and 3257.

10. The Soviet and Palestinian sides note the desperate need to [word indistinct] of world public opinion on the nonproliferation of new annihilation weapons in order to secure world peace. In this regard, the Soviet and Palestinian representatives welcomed the SALT II agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. The two sides note that a practical adherence to this agreement will greatly contribute to preserving and further strengthening detente, as well as controlling the arms race and distinguishing hotbeds of tension in this world.

11. While discussing developments in southern Africa, both sides expressed their support for the African national liberation fronts' just struggle against racist imperialist hegemony in Zimbabwe, Namibia and in southern Africa. The two sides also express solidarity with the trend against the imperialism that is being expressed in the Iranian revolution, in Afghanistan and in Nicaragua.

12. The Soviet and Palestinian sides underline their support for peace in Southeast Asia on the basis of respecting national and regional sovereignty and not permitting foreign domination [haymaniy] in other peoples' internal affairs. Both sides express and underline their support for the heroic Vietnamese people, whose victory over imperialism and its lackeys will continue to be a source of inspiration for all peoples who are struggling for freedom, unity, national independence and social progress.

13. The Soviet and Palestinian sides express satisfaction over the activities of Soviet and Palestinian peace supporters. Both sides reiterate their support and appreciation of the role played by the supporters of world peace, the World Peace Council and their activities against imperialism and Zionism, as well as their support for the peoples who are struggling for liberty, just rights and national independence. Both sides reconfirm their readiness to further participate in supporting the peace movements' mission. The Soviet and Palestinian sides agreed to further promote cooperation between the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and the Palestinian Committee for Peace and Solidarity and to strengthen and further develop their bonds of friendship and coordination.

STRAUSS MISSION ASSURES ISRAEL OF U.S. SUPPORT

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

Bloodshed continues in the south of Lebanon. Hardly a day passes without Israeli planes bombing Lebanese settlements and Israeli artillery shelling across the border at Palestinian peaceful people in the territory of Lebanon. Yesterday alone, 17 people were killed and 20 other were wounded by Israeli bombing and shelling on the south of Lebanon. There are women and children among them.

What right do the Israeli military have to kill peaceful people of the neighbouring countries?

Tel Aviv's actions cannot be described in any other way but as an international brigandage that is assuming ever more barbarous forms dangerous for peace. And this brigandage is being conducted with the knowledge and active support of the USA.

The policy of genocide is being conducted by the Israeli aggressors against the Lebanese people with the use of the latest, deadliest U.S. weapons. U.S.-made Phantom and Skyhawk planes make barbarous raids on peaceful settlements. Incendiary shells made in the USA are used by Israeli pirates to set on fire peaceful Arab villages. Bombarding the Lebanese territory, Israeli artillery uses the new type of U.S.-made shells that are extremely effective against civilian population--they explode at the altitude of 25 meters and hit by their fragments all life.

U.S. President's (?special representative) Robert Strauss held talks in Tel Aviv while Israeli bombs and shells were exploding in Lebanon. He arrived in Israel to discuss the new U.S. "initiative" on the Palestinian question. But the Israeli Government rejected the United States proposal, indicating once again that in no case will it agree to recognize the right of the Palestinian people. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadim said this outright when appearing on Sunday over the Washington television. He also declared that Israel does not intend to end its piratic raids on Lebanon.

According to the newspaper Washington POST, the main aim of Strauss' mission to Tel Aviv was to assure Israel of the United States' invariable and complete support. This reveals again the real essence of the policy of the USA which is trying with the assistance of Israel and Egypt to introduce narrow "administrative autonomy", instead of peaceful settlement in the Middle East and solution of the Palestinian problem, and is actually an accomplice in Israel's aggression against Arab states, Israel's neighbours.

U.S.-EGYPTIAN TALKS IN CAIRO COVER ARMS DELIVERIES

LD211351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Reason for the 'Benevolence'"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Aug--Talks were held here with the American delegation headed by D. McGiffert, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs. They examined the U.S. program to promote the development of Egypt's military industry and the question of increasing arms deliveries from across the ocean.

As AL-AHRAM reports, the deliveries--including 35 Phantom aircraft, 800 armored transports, Hawk antiaircraft missiles, torpedo boats and other types of military equipment--are valued at $1.5 billion. In prospect, however, according to Western press data, are purchases for a considerably greater sum. Without hiding its satisfaction, the progovernment press here stresses that the American side expressed "full understanding" in relation to Egypt's military requirements. And why not--the U.S. "benevolence" is easily explained. It is paying Cairo for its rapprochement with the West and Israel, and for its rejection of the anti-imperialist course.

Request Over $1.5 Billion

LD220731 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from Yu. Romanov review "The Day Worldwide": "The Gendarme's Appetite"]

[Text] The image of the gendarme is the same in all countries where they are found. It is a derzhimorda [comic policeman in Gogol's "The Government Inspector"] who possesses strength and, of course, a magnificent appetite. The Egyptian authorities who have agreed to play the part of American gendarme in the Near East are no exception. At any rate, regarding the appetite. Thus, during talks in Cairo with an American military delegation headed by D. McGiffert, U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, the Egyptian side asked for arms worth a sum far in excess of the $1.5 billion which Washington allotted to Egypt as payment for the Camp David deal with Israel. The shopping list presented to the American weapons dealers by Egypt, according to the foreign press, includes 300 sophisticated supersonic fighters, 300 tanks which have not even entered the armory of the American Army yet and many other types of weapons. Cairo is well aware that after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the disintegration of the CENTO bloc the United States has a particular interest in its services. And the gendarme is trying to snatch as much as possible from the Americans.

KURDS CONTINUE STRUGGLE IN IRAN, TROOPS SUMMONED

Banning of Kurdish Party

LD220935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Iran: A Tense Situation" from the "World Today" roundup compiled by M. Aleksandrov]

[Text] According to local press reports, a tense situation has developed in Iranian Kordestan, where in recent days there has been fierce fighting in the vicinity of the city of Paveh between government troops and insurgents demanding national autonomy for the Kurds.

A Tehran Radio report stated that army units and security forces moved into the area with artillery, tank and air support and captured the city of Paveh on 18 August. Armed Kurdish detachments retreated into the mountains. There are dead and wounded on both sides. An Islamic tribunal sentenced a group of captured Kurds to be shot.

The leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has ordered troops and security forces to be moved to the Sanandaj region of the beleaguered city. Iranian radio reports say that Kurds are attacking military garrisons and arsenals in Sanandaj.

In Tehran an Islamic Revolutionary Council decree has been issued banning the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), which is blamed for the armed clashes between the Kurds and government troops. The KDP is accused of "activities directed against the country's security and unity." Membership of this party is now regarded as a state crime.

Fighting in Paveh

LD211439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Legitimate Anxiety"]

[Text] Tehran, 18 August--The attention of the Tehran press is focused on the small mountainous region of Paveh where fierce fighting has been continuing unabated for 3 days now between government detachments and Kurdish insurgents who advocate that they be granted national autonomy within the framework of the Iranian state.

The PARS news agency and the TEHRAN TIMES report that during this fighting one bomber and two helicopters belonging to the Iranian Air Force have been shot down. Some 40 soldiers have been killed in the crossfire and 18 have been seriously wounded. The insurgents who have occupied part of Paveh City are keeping its main regions under gunfire.

Iran's progressive public--and this is reflected in the democratic press--is worried by the events.

'ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-AMERICAN' RALLY HELD IN TEHRAN

LD211139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Millions of Demonstrators"]

[Text] Tehran, 17 August--On the initiative of Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, who urged the population to hold nationwide demonstrations today as a mark of solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, more than 16 million people have taken to the streets of Tehran and other cities in the country.

The demonstrations, an active part in which has also been taken by national democratic forces, including the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), have been anti-imperialist and anti-American in nature. Speakers at rallies in the capital and other cities are reported to have sharply criticized the subversive actions of American and Israeli provocateurs directed aginst states with progressive regimes in the Near East and to have held up to shame the Egyptian leadership's perfidious policy.

The resolutions adopted by the rally participants approve the foreign policy course of Iran, which comes out against racism and imperialism, for peace and broad international cooperation and in favor of the policy of nonalinement. It was already late evening in the Iranian capital when these lines were being transmitted. However, the city's streets and squares are still blocked by demonstrators. "No to the intrigues of racism, Zionism and American imperialism"--the participants in the demonstrations chant.

IRAN EXPELS UK, FRENCH CORRESPONDENTS FOR DISTORTING TRUTH

LD211542 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 21, TASS--The Iranian News Agency PARS reports that correspondent of the British Broadcasting Corporation B.B.C. was told to leave Iran since he broadcast information distorting the real events taking place in the country. The same measure was today adopted with the regard to correspondents of the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES and the French magazine L'EXPRESS. Other Western journalists--correspondents of the New York TIMES, the Los Angeles TIMES and four members of staff of the U.S. radio and television company N.B.C. were expelled from Iran over the past few months for the same reasons.

PAPER ACCUSES USSR OF STRONG PRESENCE IN RED SEA

LD211650 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, here is a comment on what the ATH-THAWRAH of Baghdad has published: A person usually gets used to good traditions--especially when they are not compromised and this is brought to mind when you look at the 20 August issue of Iraq's ATH-THAWRAH. Had it not been named ATH-THAWRAH [REVOLUTION] you would have thought it was issued outside the borders of Iraq which has been linked with the Soviet citizens for more than 20 years by the traditions of friendship. This paper, all during these years, maintained those good traditions and confronted any attack on the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq.

Suddenly an article appears on the pages of Iraq's ATH-THAWRAH which is filled with long-known fabrications repeated by imperialist propaganda about the Soviet Union's policy in the Red Sea areas. This article is full of fabrications. For instance, it alleges that the Soviet Union, like the United States, has tried to change the political map of the Red Sea, and that the Soviet Union continued to control the Bab al-Mandab straits and used the bases on the Somali coast. All this brings to mind the legends about the Soviet bases in Iraq, legends which had been refuted by ATH-THAWRAH of Baghdad itself. One asks: Why do lies appear on the pages of Baghdad's ATH-THAWRAH? This is very strange as the paper later on exposes the intrigues of the imperialist powers in the Red Sea, intrigues against which Iraq and other Arab countries stand. The article rightly points out, in particular, the attempt by the United States to reinforce Israeli military presence in the Red Sea and establish an aggressive Egyptian-Israeli bloc to control the Suez Canal Zone. It seems that it did not occur to the paper on whose side the Soviet Union has stood and still stands in that struggle! The entire history of Soviet-Iraqi relations is in fact nothing but a record of common struggle against foreign military bases and against imperialist blocs and against foreign spheres of influence. To this glorious history in particular belong the traditions of friendship between the Iraqi and Soviet peoples which ATH-THAWRAH of Baghdad is trying badly to compromise.

LONDON CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA CRITICIZED

LD192213 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in London that a constitutional conference on Rhodesia will convene early next month. Here to comment is our observer Valentin Lapin:

The British plan to hold a conference on Rhodesia has been taken with mistrust and suspicion. The local population in Rhodesia, the people of Zimbabwe, regard the present biracial regime of Bishop Muzorewa and Ian Smith as illegitimate. Yet London has decided to invite it to the conference as a full-fledged party. The African majority of Zimbabwe see the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as its authentic representative. Yet London has decided to isolate the Front and liquidate it in the long run.

The people of Zimbabwe demand that the police and the punitive force controlled by the white minority be disbanded. The British Government wants to hold elections in Rhodesia following the preparation of a new constitution, the elections that will actually be carried out at gunpoint.

Over the years of the British colonial rule and the racist white minority government in Rhodesia, thousands of defenseless Africans have been killed and hundreds of villages have been reduced to ashes. The present puppet government of Bishop Muzorewa is carrying on with the policy of repression and harassment. Yet, the British Government calls upon the Patriotic Front and not on the punitive forces to cease fire for the time of the conference.

It's hardly surprising that the racists and the leader of the puppet government, Bishop Muzorewa, have taken an understanding view of the British plan. Once again the London authorities are stretching their helping hand to the Salisbury regime. And not the British officials alone; the British plan was coordinated with the United States during the meeting between the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and the American Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance. Both Britain and the United States are doing all they can to prop up the Muzorewa-Smith regime and even to lead it out of political isolation. Intention to bring envoys of this regime to the negotiation table together with genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people is in itself a disguised attempt to recognize de facto the present Salisbury regime.

Britain advertises her plan as a compromise. But can a compromise be achieved in such an important matter as the liberation of a people from the colonialist and racist yoke? Never! It's not the drawing up of a constitution but the participation of the racists above all that is to bring about a settlement in Rhodesia. The solution of the Rhodesian question lies in the ability to guarantee the Zimbabwe Africans genuine independence and the right to be the masters of their own country.

The people of Zimbabwe will undeniably be able to work out their own constitution and establish their own elected government. They need no overseas benefactors. It's the overseas benefactors themselves who are so willing to show concern in the fate of the people of Zimbabwe, or to be more precise, in the fate of Rhodesia's natural resources.

The Muzorewa-Smith government is suitable to the Western powers. They are making another maneuver with the aim of weakening and even paralyzing the national liberation movement which is fighting this regime.

UGANDA'S BINAISA CALLS FOR GOOD RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD211645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Kampala, 17 August, TASS--The Ugandan National Liberation Front and the republic's government attach great significance to developing and strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, G. Binaisa, the country's president, has declared here. We remember, he said, that friendly ties existed between the Soviet and Uganda peoples even before Uganda attained national independence. The Soviet Union made a significant contribution to strengthening the Ugandan people's independence. At the present stage of our state's history, the president emphasized, we hope for fruitful cooperation with the USSR in very diverse spheres of our country's restoration and reconstruction.

Just like the Soviet Union, Uganda attaches great significance to questions of strengthening peace--without which the peoples' progress and prosperity are impossible. The Ugandan state is firmly attached to the policy of nonalinement, the president declared.

MADAGASCAR AIDE RECEIVES USSR FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD211331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Tananarive, 16 Aug, TASS--The Soviet Union has many true friends in Madagascar. It has won the benevolent feelings of the peoples by its devotion to the cause of peace and social progress and its fraternal solidarity with all those combating imperialism and all forms of exploitation. This was stated here by Richard Andriamanjatu, member of the republic's Supreme Revolutionary Council, when he received a delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and members of the "USSR-Madagascar" Friendship Society.

In the course of the visit the guests from the USSR visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and met with activists from the country's social organizations.

CAPE VERDE NEWSPAPERMAN COMMENTS ON NONALINED SUMMIT

LD210847 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, August 21, TASS--The leaders of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) and the Government of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands attach an exceedingly great significance to the coming sixth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by Manuel Delgado, director of the newspaper VOZ DI POVO, the government publication.

We are confident that despite the attempts to drive a wedge into the ranks of the non-aligned states, he stressed, the Havana conference will lead to consolidation of the non-alignment movement which is a significant force on the international arena.

Manuel Delgado has said that the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands firmly adheres to the policy of non-alignment which is one of the main conditions of peaceful national construction and development along the lines of independence.

CAMEROONIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD171049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Pierre (Mvondo She), Cameroonian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 13 August.

PANEL REVIEWS CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA202021 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

["Roundtable" discussion by Ricardo Saxlund, Pedro Parrado and Valentin Mashkin on situation in Central America--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] Central America continues to be the center of international attention. The victory of the Nicaraguan people 1 month ago swept away 4 decades of the infamous Somozist dictatorship. However, as many have appropriately said, the events in Nicaragua will have much deeper repercussions.

[Mashkin] The (?current) situation is undoubtedly explosive. I would dare say that the Central American countries, particularly El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are headed toward civil war.

[Parrado] However, forecasts may be revised, Valentin.

[Mashkin] Well, political forecasts are always [words indistinct].

[Saxlund] Well, I agree with Valentin. Yet, in spite of that, as a neutral moderator in this case, I want Valentin to explain the reasons for his daring assertion.

[Mashkin] It is not as bold or daring as it may appear at first sight. The [words indistinct] who say that the situation in Guatemala and El Salvador is equal to that which preceded the civil war in Nicaragua.

[Parrado] Well, Valentin, what are your views?

[Mashkin] I do not know. There are two things that make it possible to predict that civil war may break out in El Salvador and Guatemala, and even in Honduras.

[Saxlund] What are those two things, Valentin?

[Mashkin] Well, for one thing, the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran people are enduring social injustice and an absence of political liberties like the Nicaraguans did during the Somoza tyranny.

[Saxlund] That is your first argument. What is the second one?

[Mashkin] The second reason which, in my opinion, [word indistinct] the possibility [words indistinct] of a civil war in Central America is that neither the ruling cliques nor their U.S. tutors want to change their policies. The cliques are increasing repression, and the United States continues to support all those generals. Following the Cuban revolution, North America and the local oligarchy tried to institute nonradical reforms in Latin America.

[Saxlund] The Alliance for Progress.

[Mashkin] Yes, a peaceful revolution, as we say. [words indistinct]. The United States and the Latin American ruling circles realize that all this social injustice [words indistinct] backwardness is the complement of the possible explosion or social (?rebellion). That is why the idea that it is necessary to make changes is spreading. However, the (?big) question is whether or not they will be achieved.

[Saxlund] I agree. I think one of these (?aspects) is the Yankee policy of resuming military aid to the Central American regimes (?we have mentioned), those of El Salvador and Guatemala.

[Mashkin] [Words indistinct] military aid to other Central American countries the traditional policy [words indistinct]. The United States still insists on this traditional policy of helping repressive Central American governments, but [words indistinct] conclusion that this must be changed. [words indistinct]

[Parrado] I think the following must be emphasized. Nicaragua is an example for the people of Central America not only because, as we all know, a dictator was overthrown through the unity of all opposition forces, but it will be an example to the extent that the democratic and revolutionary process now taking place in Nicaragua continues to expand and deepen at the popular level and to adopt measures that are popular in Central America.

That is why one must be realistic regarding Nicaragua. Efforts are being made to exert pressure in various (?ways). I think that many capitalist countries are interested in stopping a real deepening of the revolutionary achievements in Nicaragua to keep it from becoming an example for Central America and many Latin American countries as well.

[Saxlund] Obviously, what you are saying, Pedro, has various ramifications. One of them is that the imperialist or capitalist countries that are offering assistance--and certainly behind this there are always pressures or interests...

[Parrado] Intentions...

[Saxlund] Yes, intentions. As I said before, I think Nicaragua will be in a position--if this is part of its policy planning--to reject or to not tolerate such conditions. [passage indistinct]

NICARAGUA RECOVERING FROM CIVIL WAR

LD171700 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 17, TASS--Mobilising the people of Nicaragua for restoring the country's economy the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction is doing a great amount of work in rallying the Nicaraguans for resolving the present difficulties.

The situation in the country is gradually coming back to normal, although at night gangs of Somoza's supporters still try to stage terrorist acts. Food supply and medical services are being normalised. Planes with food supplies and medicines aboard regularly arrive at Managua airport from Cuba and other countries. Cuban medical teams are working hard to help the fraternal people who have begun building a new life.

The newspaper PRENSA, which was in opposition under the Somoza regime and whose premises and printing equipment were destroyed by the National Guard shortly before the dictator's downfall is coming out again.

The Provisional Democratic Government has got back from the U.S.A. Somoza's personal jet plane in which he fled to Miami and for which he paid over 4 million dollars from the state treasury. Measures are being taken to get back six more passenger planes which were flown to Miami by the accomplices of the overthrown tyrant.

As was said by R. Venerio, the commander of the Sandinist airforce, 27 combat planes are now in neighbouring Honduras. They were flown away by Somoza's fleeing air force officers.

A ceremony of establishing local government bodies was held 170 kilometres to the north of Managua. Speaking at this ceremony, D. Ortega, one of the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, member of the government's guiding council, said that the revolution in Nicaragua has won because of the unity of the entire people, who rose up as one man for struggle against tyrany, and of the overwhelming majority of Latin American countries which took a strong stand against further rule by Somoza's dynasty and against interventionist plans against Nicaragua. This unity must also help us now when we are beginning to rebuild our country, he said.

PARAGUAY'S STROESSNER MAY SUFFER FATE OF SOMOZA

PY202330 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2200 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[By Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] A couple of days ago the Paraguayan regime pompously celebrated the 25th anniversary of the government of President Alfredo Stroessner--General Stroessner, dictator Stroessner, the scourge of the Paraguan people. The dictator is 67 years old now and wants to stay in power for as long as he lives because he believes his health will permit him to remain. But will the people allow him? This is the question.

The Somoza family held power in Nicaragua even longer, more than 40 years, but still that almost half century of dictatorship came to an end. Regimes which pay no attention to the needs of the people and stifle protests with repressive measures are doomed in the light of history.

No one can forever tolerate poverty and deprivation of rights. The fear imposed through repression vanishes whenever people reach an extreme of poverty and lack social and political rights. The people will then stand up and fight. This has happened in Nicaragua and it will also happen in other countries ruled by strongmen.

The events in Nicaragua have had repercussions not only in Central America but throughout the continent. It is only natural to expect a new surge of liberation movements in the Western Hemisphere. This movement began in Cuba in the 1960's and early 1970's. The forces of imperialism and Latin American reaction mounted a counteroffensive which was most successful with the fascist military coup in Chile in 1973. But this counteroffensive has lost force in recent years and disappeared as water in the sand with the regime of Somoza.

The Latin American dictators are afraid in the wake of the events in Nicaragua, and Alfredo Stroessner is no exception. The U.S. newspaper New York TIMES stated that the downfall of the Somoza's dynasty is spreading a ripple of fear in one of the oldest South American dictatorships, the Paraguayan regime of President Alfredo Stroessner. This fear is justified because the unification of opposition forces in Paraguay is beginning to take shape and discontent is mounting unbelievably even among ordinary members of the progovernment Colorado Party. In other words, the accuracy of the well-known saying is confirmed once more: Bayonets are good for many things, but not to sit on.

LETTERS POINT OUT NEED TO IMPROVE ATHEIST PROPAGANDA

LD201021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[A. Belov and N. Tarasenko article under rubric "Reading the Mail": "To Minds and Hearts"]

[Text] What should atheist propaganda be like today? You invariably meet this question in readers' letters responding to the article "Freedom of Conscience and Atheist Education" published in PRAVDA 30 March.

"In resolving the task of shaping a scientific, materialist world outlook in all Soviet people we cannot withdraw from the struggle against religious vestiges," labor veteran G. Kolosov writes from Kharkov. "The process of a comprehensive approach to the whole business of education does not have more important and less important components. This is evidenced by the very concept of a 'comprehensive approach.' Only by putting an end to indifference toward atheist education and actively influencing the consciousness and feeling of people in the grip of religious illusions can we give their life true guidelines and make them conscientious members of our society."

What is the basis for attaining these guidelines? What are the starting points which determine the intensification and purposefulness of an atheist education?

A planned and systematic approach is what determines its success above all. This is mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The question of efficient planning of atheist education has long been urgent. Its place is still frequently taken by isolated episodic measures keyed, for example, to religious festivals. But it is not just a matter of well through-out plans. In the end it all comes down to how they help to shape people's atheist conviction. A. Pstolenko (Moscow) rightly remarks that plans must be implemented unswervingly, insuring the effectiveness of the propaganda of atheism.

Raising the standard of atheist work largely depends on the availability of skilled propagandist cadres. Cadres should be able to conduct this work knowledgeably and with passion and conviction. It is understandable, therefore, that the question of improving cadres' training and making correct use of them is acute. It is known that students of evening universities, specialized faculties and schools of atheist lecturers acquire a sizable volume of knowledge of scientific atheism. However, only a few graduates engage in atheist work. Public lecturer N. Romanenko (Belgorod) is right when he writes that cadres must be used for the purpose for which they were trained.

The propagandists' tasks have grown more complex under modern conditions, when religion is being increasingly updated and ministers of religion are trying to use even the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution for their purposes. In order to conduct propaganda against this "renovated" religion successfully it is necessary to explain more thoroughly the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state on this question and the provisions of the USSR Constitution relating to freedom of science. And, as V.I. Lenin taught, it is necessary to organize the struggle against religion more scientifically.

Atheist propaganda is more effective the better the population is informed about the position of the church in our country, about the activities of various religious associations and about the legislation on cults. [paragraph continues]

Some responses (A. Kondryukov of Rostov-na-Donu, N. Permyakova of Novorossiysk, A. Popov of Kuybyshev and others) report that the collectives of many enteprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not receive such information. And this frequently gives rise to extremes: either a conciliatory attitude toward religion or unwarranted undemocratic administration locally. The party resolutely condemns the desire to "accelerate" the overcoming of religious beliefs by means of pressure and requires account to be taken of the fact that they represent a system of convictions and a variety of ideology alien to our people. It is therefore possible to overcome religious views only through persuasion and active ideological work ruling out administrative methods of influencing believers.

Special significance now attaches to exposing bourgeois clerical falsifications and the slanderous inventions of Western ideologues who are seeking to drive a wedge between believers and nonbelievers in our country. Here serious complaints are made against the mass news and propaganda media, which do not always devote attention to the atheist theme. Here is one of the letters. It was written by V. Moreva of Leningrad, a participant in the Great Patriotic War. She asks a reasonable question: Why do atheist materials appear only occasionally in periodicals, and why are they shallow in content?

Many letters criticize Central Televisions, All-Union Radio and the State Cinematography Committee. They seem recently to have exhausted their "reserves" in atheist propaganda. Precisely this is the conclusion drawn by S. Vedenko of Torez in Donetskaya Oblast, Ye. Matornyy of Leningrad, V. Yudin of Penza and others. For let us recall that in the early sixties there were regular atheist broadcasts, and people who had broken with religion were frequently involved in them. And now that radio and television have entered so firmly and extensively into the spiritual life of society, they can play a truly tremendous role in arming all Soviet people with a materialistic world outlook.

The significance of visual agitation in antireligious propaganda can hardly be overestimated. And so it is quite understandable that readers complain of a lack of aids on atheism: colorful albums, posters, filmstrips....

The way to raise the effectiveness of atheist propaganda is not only to broaden its front. It is also determined by the range of methods and forms for influencing people ideologically. In many cases atheist work is still conducted unimaginatively and is restricted to lecture propaganda--sometimes on a didactic plane, moreover. Question-and-answer evenings, oral magazines, movie lectures and readers' conferences to discuss literature on scientific atheism are held far more seldom, Muscovite I. Gashichev rightly points out. Insufficient activity is evidently being displayed by cultural and educational establishments, which are called upon to be centers of atheist propaganda, particularly in villages and hamlets.

It is most effective when it takes account of the needs of different groups of the population. The concern of the authors of some letters that many people are not embraced by this propaganda and remain outside its influence is quite understandable. This applies, in particular, to pensioners, housewives and those who are isolated from labor collectives. The conclusion which naturally suggests itself is that propaganda of atheism must be stepped up at the place of residence. However, proper attention is not devoted to this everywhere. Muscovite M. Kulman, for example, writes that she cannot recall any occasion at all when any atheist measure has been conducted in the residential area where she lives.

The party organizations of many housing operation offices underestimate the significance of scientific atheist propaganda among people whose social ties with collectives have been broken for one reason or another. Account is not taken here of the fact that relapses into religiosity most frequently manifest themselves precisely among these people. [paragraph continues]

And yet, as a rule, they are directly involved in bringing up children and adolescents. This fact alone indicates that this category of the population must be under constant atheist influence.

There is no denying that propaganda of atheism at the place of residence is attended by certain difficulties. Perhaps it is worth considering having the public organizations of adjacent enterprises give assistance in developing it. City houses of atheism, which should become local centers of atheist propaganda, can also do a great deal. So far, unfortunately, their work has given rise to many complaints. They most frequently limit their activities just to lectures--which to a certain extent duplicates the work of the "Znaniye" Society. This is why many letters raise the question of the need to formulate a unified statute on houses of atheism, to insure the coordination of their work and to decide whose jurisdiction they should come under and what functions they should fulfill. At present, as V. Teosev of Astrakhan rightly points out, there is no clearcut picture of this. The time has come to define the status of houses of atheism and to insure their material base.

Many problems have to be resolved in order to improve propaganda of scientific atheism and convey its ideas to everyone's mind and heart. Of course, this cannot be achieved with one "cavalry charge." It is possible to overcome religious prejudices and arm people with a scientific world outlook only in the process of persistent political education work--purposeful and offensive, flexible and systematic work.

AZERBAIJAN WRITERS UNION BOARD DISCUSSES IDEOLOGY

LD210909 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "The Combat Tasks of the Republic's Journalists"]

[Text] The tasks of Azerbaijan's journalists in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and the resolution of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum held in July 1979 were discussed at a plenum of the republic's Journalists Union Board.

A report was delivered by A.S. Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan Journalists Union Board and editor of the newpaper KOMMUNIST.

Taking part in the debate were T.M. Nagiyev, deputy editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST; N.N. Zeynalov, editor of the newspaper SOVIET KENDI; V.M. Sanani, chief editor for Azerbaijan radio and television; L.A. Polonskiy, departmental chief on the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY; N.A. Imanguliyev, editor of the newspapers BAKY and BAKU; L.B. Pashayan, department chief on the (Armenian-language) newspaper KOMMUNIST; A.S. Mamedov, chief editor of the journal TESHVIGATCHI; V.L. Aliyev, editor of the Neftechalinskiy Rayon newspaper OKTYABR BAYRAGY; C.D. Kazyr-Zade, editor of the newspaper KIPRI; G.M. Mekhtiyev, editor of the journal ELM BE KHAYAT; and R. Ya. Zaynalov, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

The republic's mass media and propaganda, the plenum noted, developing the traditions of the Bolshevik press, are increasingly consistently fulfilling their role not only as a collective propagandist and agitator but also as a collective organizer of the masses, making a considerable contribution to the practical implementation by the Azerbaijan party organization of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the acceleration of the rates of the republic's socioeconomic development and the communist education of the working people.

The mass information and propaganda organs persistently struggle to raise the ideological content and effectiveness of newspaper and journal items and television and radio broadcasts. A considerable amount is being done to publicize in greater depth the labor and life of the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia and to demonstrate the multifaceted organizational and political work of party organizations, soviets of people's deputies, trade unions and the Komsomol and economic organs' activity. Great attention is paid to the development of industry, construction, the agrarian sector of the economy and the social and cultural transformation of the Azerbaijan countryside. The activity of newspapers, journals, television and radio promotes the growth of labor and political activity among the workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Ideological and Political Education Work", the decisions of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum held in July, and the conversation between G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and PRAVDA correspondents published recently, the plenum said, armed the republic's journalists with an action program for the next few years. In the light of these documents, which are of exceptional significance, the speakers stressed, the demands on the republic's press, television and radio organs increase from day to day, and tasks become more complex. The work standard achieved today is not adequate tomorrow.

All this determined the content of the businesslike and principled conversation which took place at the plenum. Its participants, wholly acknowledging the just criticism which the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum leveled at certain mass information organs, spoke with indignation of workers who have sullied the lofty title of the Soviet journalist with unworthy behavior and abuses.

Indicating ways of eliminating the existing shortcomings and omissions in work, the speakers noted that in a number of cases journalists lack the ability and skill to show our achievements and the operation of moral levers in competition or to propagandize the experience of innovators and the best labor collectives in a lively and intelligible fashion. A great deal remains to be done to insure that every press organ acquires its own image.

The keynote report and supporting speeches said that certain mass information organs are being slow to overcome deficiencies in work and continue to display low exactingness toward journalists. In this connection it was pointed out that in their work press workers should be constantly guided by the materials of the all-union scientific and practical conference on "the shaping of an active life stance: experience and topical problems of moral education." It is essential for every editorial collective to elaborate long-term plans both for publicizing problems of the working people's moral education and for work in this direction among editorial office employees.

The plenum participants devoted a great deal of attention to questions of training and educating journalist cadres, improving their professional standard and intensifying their ideological-political tempering. They indicated that the Azerbaijan Journalists Union has done a considerable amount in this direction recently. Its board's experience of work in raising the standard of journalist cadres' economic education received a positive appraisal at a session of the Secretariat of the USSR Journalists Union Board.

At the same time, the plenum stressed, it is essential to increase the effectiveness of the training of journalist cadres and the press's social aktiv taking into account new demands and tasks. [paragraph continues]

The speakers noted in particular that certain journalists are out of touch with life and work to a long-ingrained pattern without taking account of the enormous steps forward in society's economic, social and cultural development which have taken place recently.

The plenum participants stressed the Communist Party's constant concern for the development and further improvement of the mass information organs' activity, which is evidenced with renewed force by the important documents adopted recently and expressed warm gratitude for the aid and support for press organs rendered by party committees. They gave assurances that Azerbaijan's journalists will spare no efforts to fulfill the responsible tasks set by the party for them successfully.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

PUBLICATION OF TWO BREZHNEV BOOKS REPORTED

LD220040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A collection of works by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev entitled "Aktualnyye Voprosy Ideologicheskoy Raboty KPSS" [Topical Issues of the Ideological Work of the CPSU] in two volumes has been published in a second edition with a supplement. It contains fully or in extract form the reports, speeches, addresses, articles and greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the period from 1974-1975. The fundamental issues of the ideological work of the CPSU are revealed and an idea is given of the multifaceted activities of the party in the sphere of the communist upbringing of the working people. The materials contained in the collection will furnish ideological cadres and all communists with important theoretical tenets and practical conclusions. They will help them to implement an integrated approach in ideological work and insure close unity between ideological-political labor and moral upbringing.

The second edition of the collection, brought out at the numerous requests of readers, has been supplemented with works prepared by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in 1978 and 1979. These include the book "Tselina," his speech at the November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, his speech when he met the electorate of the Bauman constituency of Moscow on 2 March 1979, and others. The collection was prepared for publication by the Propaganda Department and the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The book "Aktualnyye Voprosy Ideologicheskoy Raboty KPSS" has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House and has been printed at the Krasnyy Proletariy press.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN NOTES REVIVAL OF RELIGIOUS CHAIN LETTERS

LD211339 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 August 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word B. Polyakov article under the heading "Revival of Anonymous Letter Writers," in answer to a reader who reportedly received an anonymous chain letter threatening that "Christ will punish you" unless the letter was copied and passed on, and who asks "whose hand is multiplying these 'missives'?" The author attributes such letters to "zealous religious devotees" who began to write them following the "mass departure of people from religion" after the October Revolution, and who have "again bestirred themselves" following a period of inactivity since SELSKAYA ZHIZN reportedly published material on similar instances 3 years ago.

PRAVDA REVIEWS 7-MONTH INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL DATA

LD201031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under rubric "Diary of All-Union Competition": "Emulate Pacemakers!"]

[Excerpts] The country's industry has completed the 7-month production program. The January-July plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled by 100.2 percent. Having widely developed the socialist competition under the motto "Work Without Laggards," enterprises and associations in the majority of sectors coped successfully with the targets for July and the 7 months for output sales, labor productivity growth and production of the most important types of products. Out in front are the collectives of plants and organizations in the gas industry, instrument making, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and a number of other ministries. The national economy received tens of millions of cubic meters of gas and millions of rubles worth of instruments, machines, technological equipment, means of automation, computer equipment and other industrial output over and above the July plan.

During the 7 months total production increased 3.7 percent compared with last year, and labor productivity in industry rose 2.7 percent in the same period.

However, a number of enterprises failed to reach the planned targets. Metallurgists, chemical workers and workers in the construction materials industry failed to cope with the targets for July and the 7 months. These sectors owe the national economy a considerable quantity of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers and cement. Delivery discipline leaves something to be desired. There are cases where ministries, having fulfilled targets for the total volume of output sales, have not supplied products in accordance with the stipulated list. As a result, allied enterprises have been unable to realize their plans.

Laggard collectives make poor use of additional reserves, and the progressive experience of related enterprises is to no avail. Economic leaders and ministry workers must analyze in depth the reasons for laggard collectives' unsatisfactory work and help them to clear their debt and attain the positions outlined in the plans.

Good news is coming from the harvest front every day. Grain crops in the country have been cut on almost one-third of the entire area. Farmers in the Non-Chernozem Zone are countering the bad weather with skill and ability.

Machine operators in the lower Volga Region are making highly productive use of equipment. Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are harvesting grain crops on the 3d million hectares.

The harvest fronts are moving rapidly to the east of the country. Some 21,000 combines are already operating in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Equipment is being maneuvered skillfully there. Tyulganskiy Rayon sent neighboring Orenburgskiy Rayon, which began harvesting 10 days earlier, 50 combines. They cut grain crops on 5,000 hectares in a few days. Then the Orenburgskiy Rayon farmers prepared their machines for dispatch to Tyulganskiy Rayon farms.

Farms in the Altay foothills and rayons along the Ob have begun reaping winter crops. Farmers in Kazakhstan's Irtysh region have joined in the harvest work. Harvesting will soon come to the expanses of north Kazakhstan too. The celebrated grain grower, Hero of Socialist Labor V. Dityuk, today describes on page 3 how the virgin land farmers are greeting it and the problems which concern them. Assistance is coming from different ends of the country for the farmers there. Some 7,000 Ukrainian combine operators--almost twice as many as last year--are heading for the fraternal republic. [paragraph continues]

They will work in the fields of Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts.

It is important not only to gather the harvest on time but also to deliver it to the granaries quickly. The first commandment for competing farmers, truck drivers and procurement workers is to fulfill the targets and pledges for grain sales to the state. The majority of collectives follow it. However, there are examples of a different sort. Thus, during the last 5-day period Kirgiz kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold 6,000 tons of grain to the state compared with 22,000 tons in the previous 5-day period. A lot of grain has also piled up on threshing floors on farms in Dnepropetrovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya and a number of other oblasts. Local party and economic organs must take measures for the strict fulfillment of schedules for the dispatch of grain to state granaries.

How are stockmen coping with their pledges? As of 1 August state purchases totaled 8,919600 tons of livestock and poultry (live weight)--102 percent of last year's 7-month result; 36,616,500 tons of milk--97 percent; 25,144.8 million eggs--104 percent; and 424,158 tons of wool--100 percent. Less livestock and poultry was procured than by the same date last year in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The marketability of dairy farms is still low in many RSFSR, Ukrainian and Belorussian oblasts and in the Baltic republics.

KOSYGIN TRACES REASONS FOR SOVIET ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD210916 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

["Aleksey Kosygin on Improving Planned Management of Economy"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--"Our country is concluding the fulfilment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and is on the threshold of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. The steps to improve planning and strengthening the impact of the economic mechanism on raising effectiveness of production and quality of work, envisaged in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will facilitate accomplishment of the tasks of the Tenth Five-Year Plan", writes Aleksey Kosygin. The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR contributes an article to the 12th issue of the KOMMUNIST, journal of the CPSU Central Committee, on further improvement in the planned management of the economy. "Our economy, the author of the article points out, is now marked by a greatly increased scope, active unfolding of the scientific and technical revolution, consistent orientation of the entire social production on raising the material and cultural levels of life of the people. The creative energies and greatest advantages of the socialist social system are being revealed ever more fully, and the working people are enjoying the results of the achievements on ever wider scale. The main thing today is the fullest and most rational utilization of the tremendous economic potential, built up in our country, the safeguarding of the utmost rise in effectiveness of production and quality of work."

"The decisions of the 23rd Congress of the CPSU, the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the party in March and September 1965 marked the beginning of improvement in management in conformity with the new possibilities and demands," Aleksey Kosygin next writes.

"The aspect of the national economy has changed in many ways in the past period. The national income has been more than doubled, gross industrial production went up 150 per cent and agricultural production 40 per cent. As a result of the implementation of an extensive programme of capital construction the fundamental production funds of the country increased 180 per cent and their value exceeded one trillion roubles.

The steady growth of social production made it possible to ensure a further essential rise in the material and cultural standards of the people. As compared with 1965, the average wages of factory and office workers increased by 66 per cent and the payment of collective farmers' work from the commonly-owned economy has been more than doubled. In the period under review, social consumption funds rose 150 per cent and the housing conditions of over 140 million people were improved."

"Our country now has a firm industrial basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and highly skilled personnel. Economic contacts with foreign countries are actively developing, above all, with the countries of the socialist community," the author of the article points out.

Implementation of the measures of the outlined system, he remarks, "will become the fundamental trend of the activity of all planning economic and financial bodies in the centre and in the localities within the next several years. This work has to be ensured in each production link. High organization and timely fulfilment of everything, envisaged in the decision, exploration and placing into operation of available reserves--all this is a guarantee of fresh successes in the development of the Soviet economy and utilization of its advantages."

FUEL ECONOMY, STOCKPILING ESSENTIAL FOR FALL-WINTER PLANNING

LD210907 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Strict Accounting of Fuel and Energy"]

[Excerpts] Our republic's dynamically developing economy, the change in the nature of labor and the rapid growth of the power to worker ratio in all sectors of the economy require with each passing year an ever-increasing amount of electricity and heat. While increasing the generation of electricity and heat, at the same time it is essential to reduce the proportional expenditure of fuel per kilowatt-hour of electricity and per gigacalory of heat generated. With today's scale of production, the careful expenditure of all kinds of resources without exception also provides a major gain.

"It is the duty of party, soviet and economic organizations," the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum resolution stresses, "to wholeheartedly eliminate unproductive costs and losses and to strive for the careful expenditure of metal, fuel and electricity...." The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" makes this point with renewed force.

Those people who, along with new forms and method of struggle for economy and thrift, also use the traditional time-tested forms and methods are acting correctly. Competitions, inspection raids and the implementation of personal creative plans, for instance, are giving good results. Obviously, it must not be forgotten that the thrifty and productive use of all kinds of resources depends directly on the attitude of cadres toward the work entrusted them and on their level of conscientiousness. For this reason, concern for fostering these qualities must be at the center of attention for party organizations. Here it is important to note and support promptly a valuable initiative and to channel it into the production sector where it can bring the greatest benefit. To this end it is essential to give it a firm material and technical base and create the proper conditions for the dissemination and repeated multiplication of leading production experience.

This applies primarily to laggard enterprises. It is essential to examine profoundly the reasons for their failure and their laggardness in order to give them effective help. For example, in the first 6 months the "Novosady" bakery of the Minskaya Oblast Potrebbsoyuz overexpended more than 7,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. The Slutsk brewery permitted substantial heat losses. A check showed that organizational and technical measures were drawn up at those enterprises purely formally, for the sake of appearances, and that supervision of their fulfillment was not organized. The opinion of working people and engineering and technical personnel is poorly heeded there and the energy inspectorate's recommendations are not carried out. Clearly, this situation cannot be tolerated.

Preparations are underway in the republic for work in the forthcoming fall-winter period. The main task now for ministries, departments and oblispolkoms is to make up any laggardness in fuel production and transportation rapidly and to create essential fuel stocks at power stations, industrial enterprises and organizations. Last year's severe winter revealed many shortcomings and ommissions in the economic activity of labor collectives. Its lessons must not be forgotten.

It is essential right now that electrical and heating systems, plants, associations, all forms of transportation and municipal facilities in cities and villages be thoroughly prepared for reliable working during the winter. Soviet organs and the chiefs of economic organizations and enterprises must insure the prompt stockpiling of adequate quantities of coal, briquets, firewood and liquefied gas so that during the winter period the population has sufficient high-quality fuel.

In creating the requisite stocks of resources much depends on railroad workers and on everybody involved with the transportation conveyer. It is essential to improve persistently the standard of traffic control relating to freight transfer operations, to reduce in every way stoppages of freight cars and tank wagons and to organize their prompt unloading, particularly at holiday and festival times. Party and Soviet organs must unremittingly supervise the fulfillment of monthly schedules for the stockpiling of all kinds of fuel and take pains to insure that stocks of coal and fuel oil are realized in full. It is essential to resolutely curb attempts to squander fuel and to use it for unauthorized purposes.

It is also essential to remember such a resource for saving fuel and energy as the heating of housing and of production and public premises.

The efforts of labor collectives of the fuel and forestry sectors and all organizational and mass political work must be directed toward the successful fulfillment of additional targets for the production of turf briquets and the stockpiling of firewood for their prompt delivery to consumers. It is essential to make maximum use of every opportunity to multiply and conserve fuel and energy resources.

People's control committees and the "Komsomol spotlight" must intensify supervision over the expenditure of fuel, electricity, heat and petroleum products at enterprises, organizations, establishments and kolkhozes. Particular attention must be paid to how enterprises observe the established norms for unloading freight cars and tank wagons.

It is the duty of party and trade union organizations to mount socialist competition more widely for economy and thrift and for all-round preparation for work in the fall-winter period.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS

LD212140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a report today by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grain crops and pulse crops have been reaped on an area of over 36 million hectares in the republic, that is, on over half the sown acreage. Some 83 percent of the reaped grain has been threshed. Selchuk, deputy head of the Chief Agricultural Directorate of the RSFSR Agriculture Ministry, stressed in a conversation with our correspondent that the center of the harvesting campaign has shifted to the republic's north and east. The Siberians have started harvesting.

It is gratifying that the pace is high not only in the harvest but also in the sowing of winter crops. Approximately 6.3 million hectares have been sown to these crops. More than half of this area was sown during the past week. However, the unjustified dragging out of fieldwork in the northwest and Volga-Vyatka rayons of the Non-Chernozem Zone is alarming.

URGENT MEASURES TAKEN TO INSURE GOOD HARVEST

LD211336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture took place in Moscow today. It was noted that grain crops have been harvested throughout the country on approximately half the area sown. The focal point of harvesting has moved to the country's eastern parts--the Kazakhstan virgin lands, Siberia and the Urals. The periods in which harvesting can be carried out here are very short, all the more since according to weather forecasts September is expected to be rainy. For this reason, Comrade Yezhevskiy, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, said at the opening of the session, all measures have been taken to insure that the harvest is gathered in without losses and is stored safely. The repair of combine harvesters and vehicles is nearing completion. The best machine operators from the Ukraine and Moldavia have been sent to the Kazakhstan virgin lands, grain combines from the European part of the RSFSR are arriving in Siberia, and trucks are still being sent to other parts. Other urgent measures are also being taken: All tires, for example, are now being dispatched directly from the production line only to eastern parts of the country.

There are, however, shortcomings. The headquarters criticized the chiefs of the Krasnoyarsk, Taganrog and Tula combine harvester works for falling behind in deliveries of individual spare parts. There was discussion in particular about the Kuybyshev bearing works which is failing to provide deliveries to Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Our broadcasts have reported on more than one occasion about irregular supplies of machinery and spare parts from the Ukhtomskiy works in Lyubertsy. At today's session of the headquarters, Comrade Mirakov, deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, noted that heavy penalties have been imposed on the chiefs of that enterprise. Other measures have also been taken to put an end to arbitrary decisions on spare parts deliveries. Comrade Mirakov assured the headquarters that the situation in the Lyubertsy works will be corrected within the next few days.

The All-Union Operational Staff also noted a lack of coordination in work to supply spare parts to the Foreign Trade Ministry. The staff paid great attention to deliveries connected with the forthcoming beet harvest, potato-lifting and the harvesting of other crops, along with autumn sowing.

TASS REPORTS ON FIRST DAYS AFTER COSMONAUTS' RETURN

LD211802 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Baykonur, August 21, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports:

Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin set two absolute world records for the duration and length of space flight and Vladimir Ryumin became the holder of the absolute record for the total stay in outer space--177 days.

On the first day Valeriy Ryumin caused some perplexity to medics who are observing the cosmonauts' re-adaption. He asked their permission to take a walk, and the walk is planned for the third day. The schedule of the space flight takes into account possible variations connected with specific features of the cosmonauts' character. These specific features are manifested as a rule, in peak, stress situations. It can be recalled how the cosmonauts were adapting to the conditions of weightlessness. The commander who is a quiet, unhurried man was acting fully in accordance with instructions. The flight engineer wished to get accustomed to the unusual state at once. Things happen in the same way on earth, while the cosmonauts are readapting to the conditions on the ground. During the first meeting with journalists, Vladimir Lyakhov quietly entered a room and settled in a deep chair. Valeriy Ryumin entered at a brisk walk of a tennis-player ready for a match.

Journalists asked the cosmonauts about their fresh impressions. When the cosmonauts were asked how they slept the first night on earth, the commander answered that he had slept soundly, without dreaming, that for two nights before landing they slept for five hours. They woke up at eight sharp as was their custom during the flight.

"Tell us how you accepted the suggestion to make a space walk for you were already preparing for the landing and your recourses must have been planned accordingly." "I was glad and happy to fulfill such a responsible assignment," the commander answered. "If we were asked to do this, we had to do this," the flight engineer said. "A man always has reserves of strength."

Asked if a man can work in space much longer, both cosmonauts gave the same answer, they believe he can.

Lyakhov Comments

LD211748 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Shatalov said: We just heard at the Baykonur Cosmodrome the first report of the cosmonauts on the 175-day expedition onboard the orbital station Salyut-6. Scientists, designers of space equipment, specialists of the Flight Control Center and the cosmonauts' training centre and medics met the crew at the first working conference. It is remarkable that the meeting was held exactly 24 hours after the return of the crew to earth. The cosmonauts spent with us more than an hour, were active and said that they feel well. Isn't this the main success of those who prepared and implemented this prolonged expedition? It is always interesting to learn how cosmonauts themselves assess different aspects of the expedition, particularly the working conditions and conveniencies in their home in space.

The crew commander said that on the first days of the flight the cosmonauts were affected by the narrowness of space in the premises.

"But as our floating in weightlessness was becoming the normal state, compartments of the station seemed to us more convenient and spacious." The main thing that in Vladimir Lyakhov's opinion helped the crew preserve good capability to work throughout nearly six months were the qualitative changes of organizing work in space. The eight-hour working day with two days off a week has already become a norm. Another important factor is that the cosmonauts now begin and end their working day according to Moscow time. For the first time, the crew had the opportunity, after the first half of the flight elapsed, to receive television images onboard. Besides providing information, this channel also served as an important psychological factor. The crew got in touch with their families and friends on the two-way visual communication line.

We already know that Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin had not an easy task. Over a considerable part of the flight they worked not only as researchers but also as experimenters and assembly-men. The cosmonauts received and unloaded three carge ships Progress, made a complex repair of the main engine and other equipment on which depended increasing the source of functioning of the Salyut-6 orbital station. And finally before the very return to earth, they entered into open space and carried out complex operations there. Engineers asked the members of the crew if they were tired after performing such a vast volume of strenuous physical work.

Though we were preparing for such intensive work, V. Ryumin said, the loads at times were great, indeed. But after two or three months of work, we noticed that we performed any operation with much greater ease. For instance, in preparing for each experiment with the use of Splav and Kristall technological ovens, we saved one or two hours working time.

"I admired the dexterity which the flight engineer showed at the moment of entering open space," V. Lyakhov said. We managed to complete this operation in one hour and 23 minutes, instead of two hours assigned by the plan.

We invariably ask all the crews returning from prolonged expeditions in their first days upon their return to earth if it is possible to work in space longer. Both the cosmonauts answered us "yes."

The cosmonauts are now undergoing thorough medical checks. Specialists are analysing the results of the expedition's work with the station Salyut-6 which continues the flight in the automatic regime. The analysis of the results obtained will make it possible to create with good substantiation the program of further work on board spaceships and orbital stations in which citizens of Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania will take part together with Soviet cosmonauts.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1123

LD211734 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 21, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1123 has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of Soviet national economy and international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution is 89.1 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--266 and minimum distance 221 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--81.4 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.